Our object, by this publication, is to promote pure religio sound morals Christian reforms; the abolition of slaveholdin, caste, the rum-traffic, and kindred crimes—the application of Christian principles to all the relations, duties, business arrange ments, and aims of life—to the individual, the family, the Church, the State, the Nation—to the work of converting the world to God, restoring the common broadward. world to God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, an rendering Society the type of heaven. Our text book is the Bible; our standard, the Divine law; our expediency, obedience, our plan, the Gospel; our trust, the Divine promises our panoply, the whole armor of God.

27 Editors friendly, please copy, or notice.

PROMISSORY NOTES A LEGAL TENDER The following from a prominent public journal deserves careful scrutiny, at a time when public measures are founded upon its theory:

THE DEMAND NOTES NOT MERELY A SUBSTI-TUTE FOR MONEY. To the Editor of the New York Times :

In the discussion of the Demand Note bill now before Congress, I notice the expression that these notes "will circulate as money," be used "as a substitute for money," and others of like The ground does not yet seem to be clearly taken, that these notes will be money that they will possess every quality which makes money of every description valuable; and that if a sufficient amount of them were issued to with a uniform and far better currency, but we should have no need of gold and silver coins, un less it were for our foreign exchanges. These demand notes, founded on the taxable property of the country, and the credit of the Govern ment, which is the credit of the whole people and capable of being funded with a Governor stock, bearing interest, would constitute money of the very best character. For what is money It is in its very nature, a creature of law. It a public representative of value; and its worth does not reside in its material, whether that ma terial be gold, silver, or paper, but in its legal power to exchange itself for other things. course no one will exchange a thing of actual value, like a house, a farm, merchandise, &c., for a thing of little intrinsic value, (by which, we mean capacity to minister to the real wants o life.) unless that thing stands for or represent real value. For instance, a man will not sell merchandise for a note of hand, unless the draw. er of the note has property on which that note i a legal lien. The property of the drawer is col-lateral security to his note. By and by the note is exchanged for money, which is the public representative of value, authorized or created by the Government, or by State laws, as in the case of our bank notes, which, by the way, are issued contrary to the provisions of the Constitution This public representative, this money, the holder can lend on interest, or purchase property with. and these are the sole purposes to which money of any kind, as money, can be applied. A man who keeps his money in his own possession, has it "dead in his hands. It is of no use to him un-til he parts with it." If he makes his gold coin into a watch-case, it ceases to be money. law is taken off it, and it is no longer a legal

believe is exhaustive, I quote from Kellogg's New Monetary System :

Now, these demand notes, being founded or the taxable property of the country, will undoubtedly be representatives of value of the highest kind. The credit of the nation is also pledged for them. As they are representatives of valu they will be measures of the value of property to their own nominal amount, whenever they are used in the purchase of property, and in trade They can always be lent for an income, by means of the provision made by the National Govern-ment for funding them, which will effectually secure them from depreciation. Whenever the holder of these notes no longer wishes to use them in purchases or private loans, he can lend them to the Government, which will fund them can always be exchanged for a note or stock-bearing interest, must always be valuable. Lastly, the money must have power to exchange value and this must be effected by making it a legal tender,-a measure which is clearly for the bene fit of the whole people. The Government, representing the people, must not suffer itself to fall nto discredit, by neglecting its high power of making its own otherwise perfectly constituted money a legal tender: it would thereby encourage a ruinous competition, on the part of a few corporations and individuals, against itself, and fail to discharge its imperative duty toward the nation in this crisis. It would be as if a man had built a noble edifice, from the foundation to topmost story, and then left it roofless and win-

dowless to the blasts and rains of Winter. The demand-notes must be made a legal tender, and we must have enough of them to trans act the business of the country in this eventful period. Then we shall safely weather this storm nd besides cementing our Union anew, we shall have learned the benefits to be derived from a sound National currency, which would be one of the greatest blessings we could transmit to those

REVIEW OF THE FOREROING.

It strikes us that there are fallacies in the prece ding statements and arguments. "Money" deserving the name, should be not only a "represen tative of value," but of a definite value. Otherwise it represents an uncertainty, of no definite value, and cannot answer the proper purposes of of money. A "demand note" whether issued by a Government, a Banking Corporation, a private banker, or other individual, is simply a promise to pay, on demand, a certain sum of money, which money, must be, of course, something distinct from mere promises to pay money, whether promises of the Government or some other party. But what is that "money" that is thus promised, if it be not something distinct from the promise itself? What can it be, if it be not specie? Is it flour, cotton, or other articles of merchandise? Is i houses, lands, real estates? No. These are the "values" of which "money" is the "representa tive." But how much of these does the "demand note," whether of the individual, the Bank o the Government, represent? No one can tell.

The "demand note" is not a promise to pay houses, lands, flour, cotton, or merchandise, of any kind. It is not a promise to pay either a definit or an indefinite quantity or amount of them. I is a promise to pay a certain definite amount of " money"-in other words, of specie, and the precise amount or quantity is specified, one. two three, five, ten, twenty, fifty or one hundred dol-

So long as the "demand notes" continue to 1 paid, on "demand" according to the promise of the person, or body that has issued them, just so long, and no longer does the "demand note" represent "money," specie, which, in fact, (whether with, without, or against legislation.) is, in reality, the only true "representative of value." This fact we see illustrated, whenever an individual, a banker, or a Government, fails to redeem its promise to pay "money," or specie. On all such occasions, the "demand note" almost imme diately, (and by a law of nature beyond legisla tive control,) falls below the par value of specie. And the per centage of decline, is proportioned to the expectation of a nearer, or more remote resumption of specie payments. Let it come to be universally believed that the "demand notes" will never be redeemed with specie, and they will cease to circulate at all.

AN IMPORTANT DISINCTION. But the gold coin, we are told, if made int



First Principles in Religion, Morals, Gwernment, and the Economy of Life.

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WHOLE NO. 118.

a watch case, is no longer a legal tender, from whence it is inferred that the legislative power which makes gold coin a legal tender, can make which makes gold coin a legal tender, can make adding "If you will open the gate and drive her but the vegue New Have notion of the highest but the vegue New Have notion of the highest but the vegue New Have notion of an obligation imposed on them by another but emancination will be protracted rebellion and the highest but the vegue New Have notion of an obligation imposed on them by another but emancination will be protracted rebellion and the highest but the vegue New Have notion of an obligation imposed on them by another but emancination will be protracted rebellion and the highest but the vegue New Have notion of an obligation imposed on them by another but emancination will be protracted rebellion and the highest but the vegue New Have notion of an obligation imposed on them by another but emancination will be protracted rebellion and the highest but the vegue New Have notion of an obligation imposed on them by another but emancing the protracted rebellion and the highest but the vegue New Have notion of an obligation imposed on them by another but emancing the protracted rebellion and the protra which makes gold coin a legal tender, can make adding, "If you will open the gate, and drive her but the vague New Have notion of the highest demand notes" a legal tender also! In other over to my pasture, I will give you another \$100 words, that it can make a mere promise an equiv- for your labor." It took \$200 to get the cow, alent for the thing promised! The fallacy is ap- and the purchaser had the better of the bargain, parent, at a glance. The paper of the "demand at that. note" though stamped with a curiously engraved plate, and elegantly signed, has no intrinsic value. Its sole value resides in the promise. But when the promise proves hopelessly

delusive, the value thereof totally disappears. Not so with the gold coin, when made into a watch case. The jeweller, at least with the help cy is to excite suspicions of the ability of the Govof the assayer, can ascertain its precise weight, standard of purity, and thus fix its definite value. If the coin were honestly and correctly minted, its real value remains the same as before. fact renders gold a natural measure of value. It so far only, is it available. The "taxable properof Congress, the law of nature itself, a law of the Creator, which no human legislation can repeal, and for which no human legislation can devise, supply, or enforce an adequate substitute.

You expect to make your "demand notes "legal tender," do you? Well. Try it again for the twentieth time, and see to what extent for what purposes, or for how long a time, or with what results and consquences, you will be

HOW WILL IT WORK ?

You enact that they shall be a "legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. They are, of course, without specific legislation a "legal tender" for the payment of all dues to the Government. Suppose a merchant has in his desk a thousand dollars of the Government's demand notes." But he owes the Government the same amount for taxes, or for duties on im ported goods. He offers payment in the "de mand notes" of the Government. They must be received of course. The one debt balances the other, the same as between private citizens. The Government can have no right to refuse its own paper in payment of its own demands. The Govper worthless, while the citizen remains solvent. But, to give a definition of money, one which I Or on the other hand, the citizen may become insolnotes" a legal tender for the payment of debts, nished by corporations and individuals innumera- to his brethren. And although three ministers were between a man and his neighbor? How can it ble and inscrutible—nobody knows who. For compel the creditor to exchange the note on security he holds against his neighbor, who is able to pay was hailed with acclamation, by the people. his "demand note" for a "demand note" against The Banks, or some of them, took umbrage or the Government, which is either unable or un- were alarmed for their vocation, became disafwilling to pay?

Justly and honesty, the Government can do no force it, or to punish the refusal to exchange pri- Chase, and others, the necessity of strong mean vate securities for public, by a forfeiture of the debt, it becomes an oppressor, inflicts a grievous

So long as the "demand notes" remain on a par with specie, (if they do thus remain) there is no eed of an act making them a legal tender. The moment the "demand notes" fall one per cent below par with specie, the act releases the debtor rom the legal liability to redeem his promise which was, to pay specie. It enables him to pay debt of \$1000, with \$990 .- and it tells the creditor that he must take the \$990, and give up the note for \$1000 or get nothing! Is not this impairing the obligation of contracts?"

During the war of 1812 Treasury notes de preciated 331g per cent. Had the war continued nuch longer they would have sunk much lower. Suppose there had been an act for making those notes a legal tender for the payment of debts -Two hundred Dollars in specie, would then have paid a debt of Three Hundred Dollars while three hundred dollars of those same notes would purchase only Two hundred Dollars worth of goods or of real estate, in the market. Would there have been any equity, or any benefit in such an enactment?

Let us see. The "Treasury Demand Notes" we rill suppose are made legal tender for the pay ment of debts. Is that all? If it is, then the ob ect of the measure, that of making them "money," "representative of value" for the whole coun try, as a currency, will fall far short of being secured. You have compelled the reception of your "demand notes" for the payment of debt whether justly or unjustly, whether beneficial or minous. But this is only a small part of the busness of "money" as a "representative of value. A citizen has his pocket full of your "demand notes." He has, perhaps, taken them in payment for debts due him, and has taken them under virtual compulsion, rather than lose the debt, whol ly. He tries to buy goods, or an estate with them. Will they answer his purpose the same as

specie? Not unless they are on a par with specie. And in that case, the clause making then "legal tender" is proved to be superogatory. No body will sell on compulsion, though he may b made to receive short pay for an old debt, on compulsion. Will Government attempt making law to compel selling for Treasury "demand notes" at the same price as for specie, and with out making a discount on the paper? could such a law be enforced? How could i hinder a man from saying, I will take so much in specie? Or so much in our City Bank Bills Or so much in Treasury "demand notes"-making three distinct prices, if he pleased, according to the currency to be received; or, what amounts to the same thing, setting the price in one currency, and requiring a discount or offering a premiun

MORE FACTS OF HISTORY.

In Boston, and Providence, during the war 1812-14, the Banks all continued to pay specie; while in New York and Philadelphia the Banks suspended specie payments. Treasury Notes were in circulation likewise. The consequence was that the Boston or Providence merchants, set their prices on their goods, payable in the bank bills of their own cities, convertible, at pleasure, into specie. The purchaser, if offering New York or Philadelphia bank bills, was required to submit to a discount on them of 25 per cent. If offering Treasury notes, the deduction demanded and submitted to, was 331/4 per cent. Many thousands of dollars of them passed through our own hands, at that rate.

During the Revolutionary war it was thought that effectual measures were taken to prevent the depreciation of Continental money, as it was called, by limiting by law, the prices of certain species of property. An ox, or a cow, for example, could not be legally sold for over \$100-for the depreciation had already raised the price to that height. Of what effect was the act of limitation! Precisely this. The depreciation contin-

But "these demand notes" we are told, "are founded on the taxable property of the country. and the credit of the Government." Very well But neither of these are assisted by the clause making those notes "legal tender." The tendenernment. So far as the "taxable property of the country" can be made to help the Government to notes" or to pay the interest on them, so far, and s a "legal tender" by a higher law than any act | ty of the country" cannot constitute those demand notes a "representative of value, of the highest kind" because they do not promise to pay any definite amount or value of that same taxable property"--no; nor any amount of it at all. this, there is no knowing or estimating how much or how little, the promise is worth, otherwise than by comparing it with specie. In other words, the notes will always be worth, for the time being, precisely as much specie as they will buy-not a cent less or more; this being the unchangable condition of all paper promises to pay a certain ting, point no-point policy of the government has pecified number of dollars

> We are not saying that these Treasury Demand nay not depreciate as much. That matter must stant enlargement. be determined by the comparative good or bad nanagement of the said Banks and of the Federal Treasury, and by their comparative approximation, in the public mind, toward a resumption es at the present time, so that the large majority of

> Bank notes. The idea of their uniform value in Day in September, before one of our New England which prefers a currency belonging to the people and to their Government, over a currency fur- what his convictions of duty forced him to submit these reasons, the first batch of Treasury Notes fected, and opposed a further issue.

A fear of the influence and oppoures to give the Treasury Notes currency. The measure hit upon was, as we understand it, the clause making the notes a legal tender. This expedient, being in violation of immutable principles, we consider an unfortunate one. The Treasury Notes, we are confident, would have been more acceptable to the people without that provision than with it. And consequently they would have been less liable to depreciate. Publie sentiment may do much to sustain, or much to impair national credit. The people will sustain the Government, while they conceive that it sustains them. We could wish that Secretary Chase and that Congress had paid less attention to the paper making Banks, and more to the great mass of the people. Nothing, we think, has done so much to impair the National Credit as the attempt to bolster it up, by making its promises to pay, a legal tender. The evil may not prove fatal,, nor without remedy. Let us hope for th best, and watch the workings of the measure, if it

WAY-MARKS IN THE MORAL WAR WITH SLAVERY. NO. XXXIV.

BY REV. HENRY T. CHEEVER THE OBJECTION TO ASKING CONGRESS FOR A DECREE OF EMANCIPATION.

There is no objection oftener interposed against pecial efforts, by way of testimony, resolutions, petitions or otherwise, to array the churches and the inistry against slavery, than this: God is compass ng the overthrow of slavery fast enough withou thrusting in our agency-if he has suffered it so far, I can bear it still till His time for it to cease had ne-we need not vex ourselves with it, as ministers Churches God will end it in the best way and overnment by useless petitions-better to stand still and see the salvation of God-the country is rifting into the right position, fast enough-besides, hurches and ministers are not responsible for the politics of the country, nor is it their business to tition or a resolution do? When have we gained anything in any cause, by petitions to Congress? for subscribers to a petition praying Corgress for an act of universal emancipation, will seriously divide the loyal people." Such a measure may be right, but it is not expedient, and I therefore cannot favor It is said upon high authority†that "we must not, by Congressional legislation, declare political

These are the objections and fallacies to be me some quarters, at the present moment, nine times out of ten, when it is proposed to do anything arainst slavery. Some men that will roar the loudst and most magniloquently against slavery as " misance," when it means nothing, and that will get ip on the stilts of talk in the Lyceum and at the corpers of the streets, will not do so much as even to sign a petition asking Congress or the President for a decree of emancipation!

And sometimes you will meet a minister who will gravely argue that he cannot ask Congress to do, by right of the war power, a thing unlawful in time of peace; and that the government is forbidden by the oaths and compromises of the Constitution from decreeing emancipation in the rebellious States-States that utterly repudiate that Constitution with all its oaths and compromises, and by the very act of rebellion, according to all the laws of nations, have reduced themselves to the condition of territories, and have absolved the United States from every constitutional obligation whatever but to coerce them into submission, and then carve them up into whatever sections the public good may require. Besides (continues the idolator of names and precedents,

So, and Rev. This and Elder That, and Judge Somebody, are on the side of slavery and secession and they are as good and sincere men, and as intelligent as any on the other side. Which is right?

good. Or, as if there wereno revealed Word of selves every principle of cauct and every question of duty, irrespective of Soul side divines, or Northan eternal disgrace to be noter in the cause of the slave. It is nothing, said onest John Brown, to

ican slavery. To another generation, we we shall have got-To another generation, we shall have got-ten rid of the dire disturbane of slavery, by the righteous judgment of God theading it in Ameri-the highest title. States alone are prohibited from ca before all the world; and then slaveholding shall discharging slaves from the debt of service they be the hideous crime of the pst, it will be inexplicable that Christian men, mich more ministers of and our subjects. It would dethrone the sovereign the Gospel, should have so winked at it, or for a moment have refused to go againt it, by every pos.

This reasoning is not subtile and refined, depending on technical and artificial rules, but rests sible method and testimony in ther power. But as They only promise to pay specie. Failing to pay yet the pro-slavery night broodth, and the proslavery cant prevaileth in the atterest of a loyal masters, and the palsying curse of inaction hangeth in gover a cringing serf. It is no reply to this to

Whether it will be lifted from them in time to save us from utter national ruin is now a matter of extremest doubt. For the pusilanimous, vascillaest Banks that do not pay specie. Perhaps they be extricated by what would one have given us in-

utive blindness and imbedility that seem to have possessed many of the Northern ministry and Churchthem lift not a finger to save our country by national Treasury Demand Notes, bearing interest pay- emancipation, but rather frown upon it, when the able in specie, and convertible into Government ship of State is seen to be steadily drifting upon the tocks bearing interest thus payable, would seem | breakers-take the following paper, which was preto have important advantages over ordinary sented at a public meeting on the late national Fast all parts of the country is in their favor. So is Churches, but was denied entertainment as inexpeo the feeling of patriotism and public spirit, dient for such a time. The paper was modestly offered by the senior deacon of the Church, as being present, and had it in their power to have secured its adoption by the meeting, it was passed by without action, exceptions being taken to its spirit and

> And it is for making a record of such lost oppor-New England." But no mis-representation could possibly be so fatal as the facts which have been supplement by recording the rejection of the following preamble and resolutions by one of those Con regutional Churches and three of these ministers

tion of our President, o pray for the blessing of Almighty God on our leloved country, we deem right and proper that we make known our views and feelings in regard to the dreadful war now rag ing in our country, andalso as to its cause or caus

" 1. Resolved, That the practice of slavery in ou country has fostered, matured and developed, senti ments and conduct hosile to liberty, and that the ripened fruit thereof is low seen in the sacrilegion and mighty endeavor to overthrow our God-giver 2. That the seed andcore of this rebellion is slav ery and that the most effectual and decisive blows

"3. That in this war w view God as having risen up to judge and condem slavery, and that the whole nation is now suffering the judgments of God for its complicity in that sin; and that God is speaking to us in his Providence, to come out and be separate that we be not partakers of its plagues.

our aproval, which the leprosy of slavery fastened to our nation, to pollut the pure fountain of liberty and send forth its poismous streams to desolate thi fair heritage of freedon, procured for us by our venerated fathers laying on its altar their treasure

As might be expected in a community where the Church and the ministry set such an example of moral poltroonery as a shown in the rejection of the foregoing admiral Paper, there are not wanting among the people semi-secession snobs and cringing conservatists of slaver, that kiss the hand of power ime : and we are only in danger of precipitating and curse the Abolitimists who are only (they say,) events before they are ripe, and of embarrassing the worrying the government with useless petitions, the yelping pack; commend the Presidential modification of Fremont's masterly proclamation; find sense and wisdom in the publication to the world of the nonsense of such an unleard-of Report as that of Adjutant-General Thomas from the West; applaud the superseding the trust live hero left to us; excuse the inactivity of our wonderful young General with his brave army of the Potomac, sighing to be All will not concur in it; and as public agitation | led to victory, but resting on their arms at the cost to the nation of a million dollars a day ; justify the Executive Head of a great nation whose very heart s struck at by the enventmed dagger of the Slave Power, in dallying with the daughter of Herodias as she dances out before him from the Border States, and in promising with at oath to give her what soever she may ask, though it be John Baptist's head in a charger, if she will be but faithful to the dear old Union, which le is bound to save by spar ing slavery, and expurating from official reports whatever makes against it, and by dispensing, even with his War Secretary, if the harlot ask it.

The melancholy history makes good, again, the "When God will paish nations for their sins,

'TIS IN THE CHURCH THE LEPROSY BEGINS." \*See New York Independent, Nov. 7, 1861.

†Henry Ward Beecher's Thanksgiving Sermo POWER OF CONGRESS OVER SLAVES THE CONSTITUTION

Extract of a Speech of Mr. Riddle of Ohio, in House of Representatives. tion, less trite, of vast importance. Is the slave wholly enveloped, abmerged, and lost in the power and control of the master, or is there out-side of the master, and above him, still another and greater power to which the slave sustains relations, independent of his master? Did it ever occur to gentlemen that the slave had such relations to a power higher than the master, through which claims upon him might be asserted at utter variance with the master's claims? I know that

power; but they themselves are subordinated to good. Or, as if there were no revealed Word of God, by the study of which we can settle for our-which they are brought by apt words of descripment in fact, rebelling against itself and the King Prophets" of any paper that I see. tion, and this new power may impose on them of nations, and thus only preparing the way for obligations inconsistent with the old. They are of duty, irrespective of Soul side divines, or North-side doughfaces, or wishy ushy twaddlers astride the fence, without what the rench call any courage of far as this Constitution has created legislative of opinions. Or, as if it cold be otherwise than sovereignity at all, it has conferred it on the two Houses of Congress. It makes them sovereign over all persons, with no exception whatever. The slave. It is nothing, said onest John Brown, to die in a good cause, but it on eternal disgrace to slaves, is that of sovereign and subjects; and I desit still in the presence of e barbarities of Amer- | mand to know what power there is on this earth that can come between this sovereign and these subjects. Do they owe you service?

on broad, well-known principles. Our right to legislate upon the person of the slave, rests on the broad ground of a great sovereign dealing with say that slavery is older than the Constitution, and was established by sovereigns not within the eigus who as between themselves and their subjects called these persons slaves, when, for our purposes they came to surrender the mass of their subjects to our sovereignty, they put in these slaves, not prevailed so long, that affairs, it to be feared, have as slaves, but as persons; so that while to them become too complicated, and the likelihood of an (the former sovereigns) they remain slaves, they ones will depreciate lower than the Bills of the imbroglio with foreign powers is too great for us to are to us subjects, and by the consent of their masters. If a state can by disabilities withdraw one class of persons within its borders from our jurisdiction, it may another, and all others, which As new evidence of the judicial palsy, the retriblis absurd. I am not here contending for power on our part to abolish slavery, or any other relation or institution established by the States. I am only contending for the right of the sovereign paramount, to control the persons of all his subjects alike, in the presence of which right all the privileges and disabilities imparted by inferior power are abrogated, of course. And I here assert that this right extends to all persons not aliens, the subjects of foreign Powers.

result to us, from the relation of sovereign and erty" &c., &c. No sooner had America startled any way labor for their comfort. subject, but the Constitution, in specific terms, confers a power for a given purpose, under which we can legislate upon "persons owing service" in civil government, than they admitted States into a manner wholly inconsistent with the supposed co-equal partnership, while positively declaring they ghts of the master or parent.

The eighth section of the first article authorizes militia," &c. This power of raising armies, and of organizing the militia, necessarily in reves the power to designate what persons shall constitute the army or militia. We cannot legistrate upon States; and they might fail to furnish ut with the the love and mercy of God, been promulgated, than any white soldier, would fight our battless to one of the enemy;—they dig trenches, the movements of the enemy;—they dig trenches, the movements of the enemy;—they dig trenches, the movements of the enemy;—they dig trenches, and they might fail to furnish ut with the love and mercy of God, been promulgated, than any white soldier, would fight our battless than any white soldier. militia," &c. This power of raising armies, and tunities of testimony against slavery on the part of requisite material; we do legislate, in all cases, upon persons, and may upon all persons. Suppose we ncumbered estates of the value of \$50,000, shall etween them and this burden? Or, suppose that we enact that all male persons having a visible admixture of African blood shall compose this Mr. WICKLIFFE. I would like to make an quiry of the gentleman. Does he contend that

> Mr. RIDDLE. I contend that it has the righ hom slaves they are still our subjects Mr. WICKLIFFE. The gentleman

what I mean.
Mr. RIDDLE. Certainly. eman as saying that the Government of the Unied States has a right to enlist slaves, or persons

Mr. RIDDLE. I contend that the Government f the United States may enlist persons owing

service who are our subjects.

Mr. WICKLIFFE. Then I do not wonder at he gentleman's letter to his constituents. Mr. RIDDLE. I am dealing with things in ar lementary way, and quoting the language of the Constitution. If persons owing service under that constitution are slaves, I answer unhesitatingly n the affirmative. I am here and everywhere to

sustain the doctrine, as best I can.

If we were to say legislatively "that all native nale persons between the ages of eighteen and forty years shall constitute the national militia to be enrolled, organized, and disciplined as herein-after is provided," these questions might arise A citizen of Pennsylvania might say to you, "That person, whom you propose to carry away to your camp of instruction, is my appreu-These are the indentures, in full co ity with the laws of this Commonwealth, which give me a full right to his services and the full control of his person for a period not yet expired, and impose upon me heavy obligations for his personal well being, which I cannot discharge if he is taken from me." And yet you would march him away. A citizen of Massachusetts tells you, wedlock. The laws of this State confirm to me his person and services until he is of the full age of twenty-one years; you cannot come between me and him." But you oblige the minor son to fall in, at the drum-beat. "That," says the lordly my plantation; he is my slave, my property, my chattel, don't touch him." You have taken from the Pennsylvanian his apprentice, and from the Massachusetts father his minor son. Dare any master to his slave is more sacred than the right of the father to his son? You may take one of these slaves, you may take all of them, to the exclusion of everybody else for your militia, and by this means find a solution of this problem, if you choose. This is a power without doubt or uncertainty, pertaining to us alike in peace and war, the existence of which cannot be gainsaid. I thus find in relation to the slaves to the Gov-

FROM REV. J. C. WEBSTER

How astonishing it is that our Governm and the people to a great extent, in this great national struggle, will still practically act exactly wrong? Our leading Boston Daily Journal says the Government would be cutting its own throat, to abolish slavery, while it does seem as if anybody with half an eye, could see that it has almost allowed itself to be strangled to death by

not doing it. ' it not dictate the policy of the war? Is not the Government of our country, in fact, at Richmond? Is not Jefferson Davis, de facto the Emperor of the United States? It is true, a great opposition has arisen to the slaveholding dynasty, which has its seat of operations at Washington, the old seat of Government. And the Lord be praised that there is no small degree of the spirit of liberty infused into that opposition. In the nominally Free States of the Union, there is a struggle going on to regain the long lost rights guarantied to the people, by the Constitution of our country. It is yet problematical whether it be successful. The open conflict may cease. There may be a forced peace. It is not unlikely. But that will not put down the rebellion, unless slavery is abolished. Because slavery is the rebellion. And if the war ceases, and slavery is permitted still pia, on the sin of oppression?" as persons—recognized as part of the great mass of persons. Does that instrument erase from them the universal quality of subjects, or stamp upon Richmond will resume its sway at Washington, and

but emancipation, will be protracted rebellion unmore dreadful fature overthrow

The enclosed copy of a letter from Edinburg, is let the people understand better, how we stand as us, in the day of retribution." a nation, in the eyes of some good Christian people on the other side of the water. Just like many on this side, they only want us to place ourselves on that foundation which cannot be removed and be true to our principles. That is acknowledge our indebtedness to the Lord Jesus Carist for our primciples of equality, and then carry them out, fearlessly, trusting in Him.

Accept the enclosed for the benefit of the Principia, and believe me as ever, Faithfully yours,

J. C. WEBSTER. P.S.—The recent change in the editorship of the Independent, will undoubtedly be for the better. Venerable, candid, and christian men, need stand in no more fear of being snubbed. The following is the letter referred to, in the

LETTER FROM SCOTLAND.

EDINBURG, Scotland, 18th. 12th. mo. 1861. To Rev. J. C. Webster :

DEAR SIR :- At this distance from my native land, the reading of the Principia is very delightful, though the news is awfully solemn and portentious. Your letter in it, of Nov. 22, [Nov. 30?] Those who are old enough to appreciate its iminduces me to present one thought on the subject, which, though so very few in America see the submentous, and I fail not to put the "grain of mustard seed 7 into the scale of truth, believing that, their week-day and Sabbath-schools, and the if it is indeed God's truth, it shall work its way, until" the whole be leavened." No doubt slavery underlies the war, but what underlies slavery? You passion, and he will be satisfied. say truly, the sudden and immediate departure in practice from THE PRINCIPLE of the Constitution, Not only on general principles does this power viz: "inalienable and equal rights to all men, libthe world with this new light, as fundamental in would not avide by this principle !" Now. "to raise and support armies," and "to pro- whence this most wonderful solecism? Whence vide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the this infatuation? " He maketh the wisdom of the there, the Almighty Father requires that all men by the Lord Jesus to have been said of himself we find it is his prerogative to "proclaim liberty to

nution or Government, that shows thus to neknowledge Him? Surely, "He will not give the glory the Federal Government has a right to enlist slaves | to another." Almost all the nations acknowledge Christ as God and Savior. Even despotic Russia is, under his overruling sway, proclaiming liberty, while America, shunning so to do, is becoming

Brother Goodell answered me by saving "The nation does, nationally, acknowledge God." But that may be, and yet shun to acknowledge the Lord Jesus Christ. Does not the exalted King of Clory require this of all nations, over which He has arisen in gospel light? Does He not claim to be "King of nations" as well as "King of saints?" The Jews acknowledge God, and curse Christ. Is that the homage which he now requires? "The Father hath committed all government into his hands, now sitting at the right hand of power," and soon to appear in the clouds of heaven, to "execute judgment also, because He is the Son of

tution"-a noble fabric, but not based on the true oundation -the Rock Christ -so when the rain escended, and the floods came, and the winds blew pear, enlighten, reform, and save! Yours, sir, most

\* The Constitution contains a solemn promise, in the reamble, to abide by that principle—and repeats it in the provision that. "no person shall be deprived of berty, without due process of law"—and again, "The nited States shall guarantee to every State in nion, a Republican form of Government." The

WORDS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Democracy of Christianity" writes :

"I suppose your views meet with much oppose ion, and by some are thought worthy of Fort Lafavette: but I think I shall find them such as I have long held. May God speed the right, and in infinite mercy spare our country and deliver the oppressed.

From Central New York. A minister of the

"May God grant us a good deliverance from the idiots and knaves who have usurped authori ty over this guilty, exposed country."

From Indiana .- "I have circulated the petitions you sent me, I travelled over a part of two townships, and obtained two out of every three that I met with-"though some were enraged

[These petitions had no taint of compen

Publisher.
"Enclosed you will receive one dollar for the Principia, that bold and faithful sentinel, whose arguments are unanswered, whose repeated prophecies are being daily fulfilled before our eyes. and whose oft scouted reasonings and appeals are now echoed by the giant journals of the land, and by some who formerly cried 'mad dog,' and 'crafanatic' most loudly, and vehemently. O Tem-

From Vermont, a subscriber writes "I receive your most excellent paper, regularly wait for its coming anxiously, and devour its contents, (truth) with the appetite of a gormand and really wonder that every one that gets a chance to see and read a stray number does not send on their dollar and get a copy for themselves and family-and no longer content themselves with the miserable milk-and-water policy of the American Press, touching the cause of all our difficul-

"Would it not be well to publish, in tract form the series of articles which appears in the Princi-

From Washington Co. Penn. "Please find enclosed one dollar, as an acknowl

special propositions.

1. Old subscribers in arrears for two years, who will send us three dollars, shall be entitled to the enlarged paper to the end of the current volume, without additional charge.

2. Old subscribers in arrears for one year, who will send us too dollars, shall be entitled to the enlarged paper to the end of the current volume, without additional charge.

3. Old subscribers who have prepaid for the current year, and who will send us the name of a new subscriber with two dollars shall be entitled to the enlarged paper to the end of the volume, and one copy of "Our National Charters."

4. Two dollars for a new subscriber will pay for "The Principia" one year, and either of the following books with postage prepaid.

First. one copy of the "History of Slavery and Anti-Slavery," or second, two copies of the "American Slave code," or third, Ten copies of "Our National Charters."

5. Four dollars for two new subscribers will pay for two copies of "The Principia," one year, also one copy of the "Democracy of Christianity" in two volumes, and two copies of "Our National Charters" including postage prepaid.

6, Any individual who will get up a club of not less than ten new subscribers for one year each, to be sent to one post office, may retain one dollar each for commission.

ten new subscribers for one year each, to be sent to one post office, may retain one dollar each for commission. 7. Each new subscriber, including those above mea-tioned, will be entitled to one copy of "Our National

edgement for the receipt of your peerless paper. To pay for such truths as it enunciates, and advocates, is utterly beyond my humble means.

"The Principia talks the most like the "Old Go on, Dear brother, with your faithful sheet.

Great interest and responsibilities must be bound up in it. Its circulation must tend powerfully to one which I received a few days since, and may national reformation, or be a swift witness against

From the American Missionary. VISIT TO FORTRESS MONROE.

In our last number I made a brief statement of my visit to Fortress Monroe, in November last, be given another time; but as events occuring there and at other points, are referred to in each number of the paper, increasing the interest of the readers, in the thousands of the enslaved who flee to our armies, and the millions not yet accessible, I shall pass over the details of my intercourse with the people at Fortress Monroe, and observe briefly:

1st. That I found their love of freedom strong. The slight foretaste they have had of it, with the hope of its complete possession, stimulates them to effort in every relation of life. If there be any white person who doubts the slaves desire for freedom, he may be assured that neither their ignorance, nor the crushing weight of slavery, has reduced them to such idiocy.

2d. Their desire for learning, and the aptitude of children and adults to learn, are remarkable. portance to them, especially in its relation to their freedom, and the knowledge of the word of ject in the same light, is even to me weightily mo- God, have a zest for it not known in the ordinary circumstances of society. Let any one visit evening schools for the adults, and notice them in other circumstances where they develop this

3d. They are grateful, testifying in every way, their thankfulness to those who befriend them and seek their freedom, and education, or who in

4th. They have a keen discernment of charac ter. It were well if our Government officials were as capable in detecting treason as this people. Tone can doubt their loyalty. They know the cause and life of the Rebellion, and would stake their all for its overthrow. For this they pray. They are our telegraph, giving intelligence of armies are evidently, from that fact, free, without special act of Government; and palsied be the traitor that would thrust them back to bond-

slender support they receive for their labor, are doing an amount of work for Government, hardly to be accounted for except on the idea that it is to inure to their liberty.

6. Their orderly conduct, temperance, civility and harmony have secured for them the praise of the officers and visitors. In these things they are quoted as an example for others. They have the general sympathy and good-will of the soldiers, numbers of whom attend their religious meetings and take part in their exercises, and some

superintend or teach in their Sabbath-schools. 7th. The religious knowledge, experience, character, unusual intelligence and gifts of numbers among them, have surprised the missionary teachers, and visitors. The statements made in our paper have not magnified the facts. It must not however, be supposed, that there are not many of them ignorant, with confused ideas of truth; but the slaves of this region, as a class, had greater advantages than the slaves generally and very much greater than those in the cotton and sugar States. Most of them were residents of Hampton and the immediate country about, a region of more intelligence and cultivation than common to the slave States. Although the colored people, bond and free, were by law prohibited from learning to read, and from Sunday school privileges, yet a few of them had learned. They were mostly connected with a Baptist Church. Four years ago they enjoyed a revival of religion, and nearly five hundred were hopefully converted. They had been accustomed to hear the word of God read : they had some of the time intellectual preachers of their own color, and the truth they heard had commended itself to their consciences and was applied by the Holy Spirit for their instruction and salvation. All the pro-slavery doctrine which preachers and masters pressed upon them, as from the Bible-thus libelling God himself-their very instincts, reason, and religion rejected.

Looking at this people and the rapid improvenent in their condition, we have the highest encouragement to instruct and bless them is every ray-that they may be an example of what the nillions in slavery may become when they shall be free, and we can give them letters and the pure Gospel of Christ—when the word of God shall be read by them, and they shall enjoy the elevating influences of civilization and Christiani-

Who will not pray, give, and labor, for this S. S. JOCELYN

TRANSATIANTIC SYMPATHY .- The opinion has often been expressed in these columns, that whatever might be the sentiment of the aristoc-racy of England, or the dubious policy of its country is now, as ever, cherished by a large section of its industrial, wealth-producing population. The latest files of English this view, and show that prior to the opening of Parliament, numerous public meetings were held, at which resolutions in favor of our Government various parts of the kingdom, but the cotton manufacturing counties of th where the suffering from the war is the most intense, and the discontent at its continuance has been represented as most bitter and emphatic. Such a wide-spread popular movement cannot but have a wholesome influence on the deliberations of the British Legislature. It is also, on many accounts, gratifying to ourselves. For the lative to the prospects, resources and the power of our National Government will not only prove a barrier to the policy of intervention, b a barrier to the policy of intervention, but win infallibly develop a growing sympathy, and cement a closer alliance between this country and the nations identified with us in speech, lineage, religion, laws, and a common civilization. At the umphs for freedom, commerce and human progress, than could be won by the more brillian ress, than could be won by the more brilliant achievments of internacine war. For "a peaceful conquest, our international prejudice and ignorance," it has been well said, is "more realin itself, as well as more beneficient, noble and enduring in its results then the most decisive battle, or the most glorious campaign."

Times, Editorial.

# The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1862.

LETTERS on business for the Principia should be addressed to J. W. Alden the Publisher. No 339 Pearl Street.

LETTERS for the Editor, whether for his consideration, or for the public, should be addressed to William Goodell. No. 339 Pearl Street.

Orders for books or pamphlets may be addressed But in all cases, the business matter should be on a sup of paper separate from suggestions or communica-tions for the Editor—because business papers must be kept on the Publisher's file, by themselves. For the same reason, what is designed for the Publisher should be on one slip of paper, and matter designed for the Editor's attention or use should be on another, though all may be put into one envelope, and directed to either Letters for M. B. WILLIAMS, should be directed to the Office of the Principia. At the same place.

#### THE PUBLISHER TO HIS PATRONS.

In assuming the publishing department of the Principia, it has been thought best to double its size and price, and make it a family newspaper that no family can well afford to de without While we are aware that there are other papers of the same price, larger, yet we propose to compensate for this, by making up in quality what we lack in quantity. For instance, a weekly paper, made up from six issues of a daily, by the transfer of standing matter, necessarily prepared in great haste, must require a great deal of time and patience on the part of its readers, to wade through columns of words to obtain a few items of news. By dint of editorial labor we propose to avail ourselves of all the means of knowledge at our command, and give our readers the result of these labors, in a condensed view of passing

The present publisher being in full sympathy with the editor, no change will be made in that department, and William Goodell will, as heretofore, continue to occupy the editorial chair, untrammelled, but assisted in the miscellaneous and news departments, by such talent as the financial condition of the paper may, from time to time, allow.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Samuel Wilde, the former proprietor, it will be necessary to conduct the business on strictly economical principles, not having his long and liberal purse those unable to pay.

It will also be necessary to add some Two THOUSAND NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the present list, in order to meet the increase of expenditures by the enlargement of its size, and the addition of corps of contributors and correspondents which will embrace some of the best writers in the country, among the live men of the age.

As an inducement to the friends of the pape to make an effort for its increase of circulation immediately, we make the following

SPECIAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. Old subscribers in arrears for two years, who will send us three dollars, shall be entitled to the enlarged paper to the end of the current volume, without additional charge.

2. Old subscribers in arrears for one year, who will send us two dollars, shall be entitled to the enlarged paper to the end of the current volume without additional charge.

3. Old subscribers who have prepaid for the current year, and who will send us the name of a new subscriber with two dollars shall be entitled to the enlarged paper to the end of the volume, and one copy of "Our National Charters.

for "The Principia" one year, and either of the one copy of "History of Slavery and Anti-Slavery," or, 2d, two copies of the "American Slave Code;" or, 3d, ten copies of "Our National Char-

5. Four Dollars for two new subscribers, will arrangement pay for two copies of "The Principia" one year -also one copy of the "Democracy of Christianity," in two vols., and two copies of "Our National Charters," including postage prepaid.

6. Any individual who will get up a club of not less than ten new subscribers for one year each. to be sent to one post office, may retain one dollar each for commissions, and remit the balance. 7. Each new subscriber including those above

mentioned, will be entitled to one copy of "Our National Charters," postage prepaid. J. W. ALDEN, Publisher.

### OUR NEXT NUMBER

Will be issued on THURSDAY, APRIL 3, or as much sooner as our friends will furnish us with the necessary funds.

If they are anxious-as we are-to have it issued without delay, let them lose no time in getting subscribers, and sending on

In this terrible struggle with the slave power, we shall not be off on furlough, single day after our friends will furnish us with the means of more speedy conveyance back into the battle-field.

## THE EDITOR TO HIS READERS.

In presenting the readers and patrons of the Principia with its first issue on an enlarged sheet, it may be proper to say a few words concerning the change. From the commencement of this publication, its friends have very generally regretted the smallness of its size, and have expressed strong desires for its enlargement, in order to make room for greater variety, and a more full and complete journal of news.

That change is now made by the new Publisher, Mr. J. W. Alden, who is well known to many of our readers as the enterprizing and efficient publisher of the Emancipator, some years ago, when it was edited by Rev. Joshua Leavitt, now of the Independent. Under charge of Mr. Alden, the Emancipator obtained a wide circulation, became a paying concern, and would have been perpetuated but for an unfortunate connection with a Daily, which, in that instance, as in many others, proved a heavy tax on the Weekly,

in more ways than one. Mr. Alden thinks that the progress of public sentiment, since he published the Emancipator is such that he ought to obtain at least an equal support for the Principia, now. But in order to this, he needs and expects the cheerful support and prompt assistance of his personal friends. and of mine, and of the friends of the cause we advocate. We unitedly ask them to take hold of the enterprize with us, now, at once, and help carry it forward by getting subscribers and for

warding the money. Never has there been as much encouragemen nor as much necessity for such an effort as now encouragement, because there is such a general and unprecedented spirit of inquiry; necessity because so many new inquirers have everything to learn, and are surrounded by so many conserv ative influences to befog and bewilder them, at a crisis when a prompt and correct decision, by the mass of the people, and their influence on the Government, are so essential to the salvation of the country. Whatever is to be done to this end, must be done soon.

To the past readers of the Principia, we need not tell what sentiments and measures it will advocate. For the information of others, we may say that we insist on the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery, not merely nor mainly as a measure of pressing military and financial necessity, but more especially as a moral, religious, and political duty, too long neglected.

always binding, whether in peace or in war; a duty evident by the light of nature, commanded in the volume of Inspiration, recognized by the Declaration of Independence, and enjoined and provided for in the Constitution of the United States. Of all the Daily and Weekly papers that discuss the slavery question, we know of few, if any, that occupy precisely this ground of the Principia, though some of them seem beginning to approach it. Without disparaging or undervaluing the labors of others, on their own chosen ground, we are earnestly desirous of contributing our mite, prosecuting our own work on the ground which, to us, appears most solid and feasible. We receive letters from all parts of the loyal states, which assure us that the Principies is not alone in its convictions, and that its mission is not unappreciated. What we now ask is, the assistance necessary to give our views a wide

But it is not on the slavery question alone, that a vigorous and steady application of the "first principles of religion, morals, government, and the economy of life" are now needed. If the slavery question were settled, to-day, it would but enable us to devote more time, labor, and space to other topics that greatly need our attention, and which are properly included in our plan. This enlargement of the Principia will, we hope, enable us to introduce a greater variety of interesting topics, even before the slavery question is settled. Whenever slavery shall be abolished, great and grave duties to the emancipated; who would sustain the constitutional freedom of slaves, will require discussion.

The cause of Temperance, like the cause of emancipation, has long been suffering a sad declension; from the substitution of temporizing expedients for the efficient measures required by the first principles of the Temperance Reform- in detail, we will briefly suggest the method of ation, so vigorously and successfully insisted upon, arriving at a safe and satisfactory solution of them. thirty years ago, but which are now almost lost in the oblivion of forgetfulness. We long for an opportunity to reproduce and republish, in substance, the great truths on that subject, that were found so efficacious, thirty years ago, but which would now be accounted novelties.

The promotion of pure religion, in all its parts and developments, but more especially in its application to social and political problems, preents a wide field for editorial enterprize, which to meet deficiencies, and donate the paper to after thirty-five years of study and labor, appear to us, more fresh and inviting than ever. To the cultivation of this field, we strongly desire to onsecrate the little remnant of life allotted to us, and to be useful, while we live. Our friends who, from time to time, and espe-

ially of late, have warmly expressed to us their onviction of the importance of our labors, and their desires for the continuance of them, on ; wider scale, are now presented with an opportunity of giving efficiency to their good wishes, by adding to the subscription list and the pecuniary resources of the Principia, in accordance with the very liberal proposals of the new publisher, Mr. Alden, or in such other ways as they may

Particular attention is also invited to the plan of the venerable Charles Stuart, in this number for raising a fund in aid of the Principia.

We have no doubt that the Principia, like National Era, can be made a self-supporting co cern, yet, like the National Era, it needs a fund. supplied by its friends, to give it a start, in the first place, and making the requisite improve WILLIAM GOODELL.

4. Two DOLLARS for a new subscriber, will pay DR. CHEEVER A CONTRIBUTOR TO THE

PRINCIPIA.

columns of the Principia. We congratulate our readers on this importan

My Dear Sir: I received your note, while in Washington, in forming me of the proposed change in the publ cation and enlargement of the Principia. I shall rejoiced, and so will very many in our country, to see the principles you advocate, both Constit tional and Biblical, for the abolition of slavery nore widely circulated through a wider circula tion of your paper. It will give me pleasure to contribute, so far as I am able, to its columns, and to aid in your continued efforts in behalf of our country and the deliverance of the enslaved.

I am most truly yours. GEORGE B. CHEEVER. REV. W. GOODELL.

Editor of the Principia. FUNDS FOR THE PRINCIPIA.

PROPOSAL OF CHARLES STUART. Our hearty thanks are tendered to the writer the following, for his timely and generous offer.

LORA, FEB. 1st. 1862. Rev. Wm. Goodell MY DEAR FRIEND :- Your Principia of Jan. 2d. contains a letter which greatly delights me. It is addressed to you by a Pastor of a Congregational Church of Rockton, Illinois, and is dated Jan. 18th I thus notice it, because all its sentiments appear me to be founded on everlasting and unchangeal Truth and Righteousness, according to God's own mind, as revealed in the Bible; and because I wish to

ound on it an affectionate and earnest proposal viz That as soon as any other ninety-nine persons shall pledge themselves to subscribe each of them ten dollars per annum to your Principia, I hereby solemnly promise to make up the number to one hundred persons, by myself subscribing \$10, so as to make up a total amount of \$1000, the Lord preserv-ing my mortal life till then; and the sooner this proposal is fulfilled, the more will it please one who longs for the holy salvation of your noble country, but who dares not administer to its rampent crimes al is fulfilled, the more will it please one who of hypocrisy, irreligion, immorality, pride and despo-

FROM A MEMBER OF CONGRESS .- Washington Feb. 18th.—" I regret that the Principia is under a temporary depression. It speaks so clearly and distinctly, bringing out everything as sharply cut as a cameo that the most advanced and best informed, will miss it most."

## THE CONSTITUTION AND SLAVERY

While the discussions in Congress are daily demonstrating the necessity of a more thorough acquaintance with the Constitution in its bearings on Slavery and the Rebellion, it is cheering to notice that there are indications of a revived spirit of inquiry on the subject, among our inteligent and thinking citizens.

The following reaches us in the form of a print ed circular, addressed to some of our Editors, by Hon. LUTHER C. CARTER, of Flushing, (L. I.) late Member of Congress from his District.

HERMITAGE, FLUSHING, Jan. 2nd. 1862. Sir:-Will you allow me to propose through

he columns of your paper, the following subjects

for friendly discussion among ourselves as neigh-We may thus, possibly, be enabled to arrive at a more just appreciation of our present difficulties, and judge more correctly of the justness of cider." Other advocates for compromise, said:

our cause. Your's truly, 1st. (STATE) The principles upon which the covernment of the United States was established. 2nd. The rights of the States under the general

overnment.

3rd. The rights of the people to be protected by the general government, in the States.

4th. The powers vested in the office of President of the United States.

5th. The powers vested in the Supreme Court of the United States. 6th. The powers of the United States Senate 7th. The powers and duties of the House of

Representatives.

8th. Have the principles of the established government been violated, so as to infringe upon he rights of the States, or the rights of the peo-

oduced the present war? 12th. Is human slavery right, under any principle of a republican form of Government?

13th. How can it be maintained under the Gov-

14th. How can territory be acquired by the cople of this country?

15th. How must territory be controlled while remains in a territorial condition?

rnment of the United States?

16th. Can slavery be established in a territory. nder any principle of the National Government?

17th. Does not the principle of the Governent ensure equal rights to all citizens in the

18th. Have any portion of the people of this country been deprived of equal rights in any of the territories of the United States? 19th. Has the General Government any consti-

ational right to abolish the institution of slavery, n a State 20th. Can the General Government protect slavery in a State, in any other way than by pro-tecting the sovereignty of the people in their laws, and institutions, within the limits of such

21st. Have not a portion of the people in the eceding States, violated, by their act of rebellion, the Constitution and laws of their own States, as well as the Constitution and laws of the General

22nd. Can any citizen who has violated the law and holds himself in the attitude of open defiance to the Government, claim its protection, any further than that he shall have a speedy trial, and punishment according to law? 23d. Was not the present rebellion instigated

for the purpose of overthrowing the established 24th. Is not the present strife, between those the people and those who would deprive them of

such protection? RESPONSE.

Our readers already know our general views of the topics above indicated. Without entering minutely, at present, into each of the questions I. "The principles upon which the government

of the United States was established," may be ascertained by the Preamble to that instrument inserted for the very purpose of stating its principles and objects-and also by the Declaration of Independence, by which our distinct nationality was announced, its principles of government declared to be self-evident, and a solemn appeal made to "the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions," in establishing such a government.

II. The rights of the States, and of the people inder the Government, must be defined in accordance with those principles and objects. The powers vested in the President, Supreme Court, Senate, and House of Representatives, are such as to enable the Government to secure its declared objects, and maintain its fundamental principles but not to violate nor to permit the violation them, in the person of a single individual.

This disposes of 1st to the 7th of Mr. Carter's nauiries, inclusive. III. The established principles of the Govern nent have been violated by every instance of by the Government. Slavery can never be right, or can it be constitutional under a Republican form of Government. This disposes particularly of Mr. Carter's 8th, 12th and 19th questions. The General Government, under the Constitution, has no right to neglect the suppressing of slaveholding, for a single day. In other words, it has no right to neglect redeeming the nation's pledge in the Declaration of Independence-no right to neglect using the Constitution for the promotion of its eclared ends—neither one of which can be attened, without the suppression of slavery ned, without the suppression of slavery.

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union, a Republican form of Gov-Constitution Art IV Sec IV "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the Supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or

laws of any State, to the contrary notwithstandng." Art. VI. Clause 2. The solution of these points carries with it sufficient answer to all the remaining questions of Mr. Carter. Each one of them must be answered in the light of the preceding conclusions and in

ccordance with them. The imperative Constitutional duty of the Gov rnment to support the Constitution, by securing its declared objects, brushes aside all the twaddle bout its pretended lack of Constitutional power

#### do that same thing. THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.

ITS CONTROVERSIES AND ITS COMPROMISES. Who remembers the controversies and th ompromises of the Temperance Reformation, from thirty to thirty-five years ago? First, there were the controversy between the Old Moderate Drinking Temperance Societies, commenced in 1812, with no pledge of abstinence, insisting only that people ought not to get drunk; to which was opposed the new societies, pledged against the use of distilled spirits, except for medicine, organized in 1826 or 27. Under the more vigrous action of the latter, the former declined

and fell into disuse. Then came the struggle between the adherents of the pledge just described, and the "tee-totalers," so called, who came out against the medical use, and also against the use of vinous fermented liquors, wine, ale, beer and cider. Earnest disputations were held in Conventions, and by the press. Arguments, pro and con, were drawn from history, scripture, chemistry, physiology, medical science, and experiment. Prize essays drew out the first talents of the country. Prizes were awarded, by a Board of adjudicators, embracing men in the highest walks of literature and science, in which two of the most celebrated physicians in the country, one a Northerner, the other a Southerner, won liberal prizes for proving, historically and scientifically, that alcohol was not needed in medicine, that its medical use was among the chief inlets to intemperance, and that the Temperance cause required the medical use to be laid aside.

Tens of thousands of dollars were subscribed and expended, to print those prize essays and circulate them, broadcast, over the country; particularly to all the physicians and clergymen whose names and Post-office address could be

The consequence was, that hundreds, if no thousands of local Temperance Societies, were organized, all over the country, pledged to total abstinence from alcohol, whether distilled or fermented and without any medical exception.

The agitation at length reached the managers of the State and National Societies. The controversy there was earnest and protracted. Two proposals for a compromise underwent discussion. The one proposal was, "Yield up to the tee-totallers, the medical question. Blot out from the pledge, the medical exception: but suffer Nay, the apothecaries and drug manufacturers, cannot be brought into the measure of compour ding their medicines without alcohol; but we can pledge the people against the common use wine, beer, and cider." The "apothecary compromise," as it was called, was adopted, and so the medical use was spared, and again rolled its tide of death over the country.\* The mana-

remedy for cholera confessed afterwards that the brandy had killed more than the cholera. Previous to the publication in the papers of that brandy prescription, the city authoraties of New York were preparing to shut up the dram shops, with general approbation of our citizens, and large bills were posted up, all over the ple in any State?

9th. Have any of the States just cause of complaint which, in the least degree, authorizes the present rebellion?

10th. Has any State a right to secede, or refuse obedience to the Constitution, and laws of the General Government?

our citizens, and large bills were posted up, all over the city, inscribed "Quit dram brinking if you would not make the published medical prescription upset the whole. The expected order to shut up the dram-shops was suppressed, and the grocers said that in the next 48 hours they sold more brandy than they ever did in any month previous. From that day to this, the closing of the dram shops of this city has never been attempted.

gers of the Temperance Reformation consented.

almost ruin of the Tempence Reformation. We have briefly told fe story now, for two may rally, and repeal the fatal compromise, that

has so long bestridden and well nigh suffocated take warning, and not uffer their noble cause to be smothered by similar compromises.

REVELATION OF AFFINITIES.

The progress of cents is rapidly developing and exhibiting the atural affinities of things. Earnest loyalty wil run into anti-slavery, and thence ripen into rampant abolitionism," in spite of every this. Abolitionism, however much maligned an denounced as treasonable, will persistently clig to the banner of loyalty. and do sturdy battlagainst the rebellion. Even the mendacious she that is seldom detected in telling the truth win a falsehood would answer its purpose, is comelled to Herald the fact that George Thompson, the notorious British abolionist," is among he defenders of the North, against the South and of the Federal Government against the Roellion and its trans-Atlantic

Anti-abolition of the other hand, with all its claims to conservation and respectibility, cannot resist its own inheant impulse to run into disorganization, secessic and rebellion. The Journal of Commerce, thevery oracle of pro-slavery Union-safety Committees, becomes so sympathetic with treasonable dunion, that it scarcely keeps itself out of the hans of the Government, rousing Itself to repress the risings of sedition. Of two brothers, educated inder the joint influence of the Journal of Comerce, New York Observer, the pulpit of the rick Presbyterian Church, and the Colonization Society, one turns up in the Rebel army, the oher in the Herald office, is next detected as a sny n the Office of the War Department, and gets hinself locked up in a Federal Fort, where he had been threatening, through the Herald, to lock up the abolitionists.

Another-if it be another-revelation of moral or rather immoral afinities, is found in the identity of position between the Herald, the pander of impurity, the revier of the Puritans and of Puritan New-England, and the sanctimonious Journal of Commerce, the conservator of cotton heology in the churches.

Democracy, falsely so called, allies itself to slavery, and by the law of moral affinity, comes up in the army of jebellion against democratic institutions, intent on the establishment of a military despotism on the ruins of freedom.

Anti-Democracy, whether in Europe or Amer ca, railing at Democracy as disorganization agrarianism, infidelity, mobocracy, perhaps taunting American Democracy with its guilty complicity with slavery, is poured into the boilng cauldron of this rebellion, and behold! with all its pretended reverence for law and order, its piety, its holy horror of anarchy, it comes up slaveholding, and by every day's tolerance of it part and parcel of the most disorganizing lawless, and unprincipled conspiracy the world ever knew. The idolators of legitimacy, hereditary prerogative, and exclusive privilege, whatever professions they may have made, are not found, in the day of trial, on the side of the crushed poor.

Honest Demccracy, on the other hand, the Democracy of the Golden Rule and of the Declaration of Independence, however reviled, and classed with 'the mob," and "the mud sills of society." is found on the side of order government, union, nationality, and all protecting

In all this, the thing that really is, turns up the very opposite of what it had been supposed to be.

#### WHY READ THE NEWS?

Reading the News is reading History-the part of History that is most important to youthe History of your own times-the History of which you are, yourself, a part, and in which you are yourself, an actor. As an American Citizen, you are a part of the Covernment. The News tells you what the Government is doing, that is, what you or your neighbors are doing by your votes, and your influence; and what you ought to be doing now by your petitions and your influence on your neighbors, or preparing to do, hereafter, if you shouldlive to vote again.

The News is History; and "History is Philosophy teaching by example." If you would know vourself von must know human nature. If you would know human nattre you must know History, and especially that part of History which of the nations? No virtue in the Saviour's Go

News is History, and listory is the record of Divine Providence. Gol governs the world by the laws of moral and political cause and effect; by judgments and mercies for high moral ends. If you would learn hi judgments, you must read History-the very listory going on, every day, all around you.

If you would learn the "first principles of Keligion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life," you must read History-the passing History

When God spake to mankind by the Spirit of nspiration, large portions of his messages were History-the News of those and previous times ; He spake also by prophecy, foretelling beforehand, what the News would be. In this way God taught the principles and processes of his moral Government over the Nations, for our instruction And now he gives us the printing press, and the news journal, to faciliate our further instruction, and to help us to understand and appreciate the Scriptures

Much depends on the proper selection, and the right use of the passing History, by the Journalst that collects and comments upon it. The Journalist is a public teacher, and the value of his teachings depends on his integrity and wis-

Take care what newstapers you take into your family, as teachers for yourselves and your chilnewspaper," it is no matter what are the principles and what is the character of the men who conduct it. News-papers, the same as persons. have their characters, for good or for evil. Tell me what News-papers come into families and neighborhoods, and I will tell you what the character and destiny of these families and neighborhoods probably will be.

CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS who have received the Principia gratis, through the liberality of the late proprietor, may continue to the end of the vol- nish. in an obituary. ume, by sending us two NEW SUBSCRIBERS with FOUR DOLLARS.

OUR FRIENDS will please notice the important items in our Publishers' statement of what is needed, viz : TWO THOUSAND NEW SUBSCRIBERS to meet the additional expense of the enlargement. A little effort on their part will give us the additional subscribers: and all our receipts over and above our expenses, will be devoted to further improvements of the paper. LET THERE BE NO DELAY IN RESPONDING TO THIS CALL. Note also, our liberal "terms," in another column:

## GOLDEN SYMPATHY.

Accompanying the material aid which pays the oills, we have many expressions of sympathy

prived of the knowledge obtained from the paper." Another subscriber in Essex, Vt., under date of reasons:-First, that the friends of temperance Feb. 15, expresses deep regret for the death of providential price of victory and restored them or get nothing." He further argued that Mr. Wilde, the former proprietor of this paper, praying that "his mantle may fall on one who them. Second, that the friends of freedom may will feel as deeply as he did, both for the oppressed and our sinful, bleeding country," and thanks "the kind Providence that has spared the Editor and permitted him to persue his labors, giving us the Principia without which we should e deprived of meat in due season." The same

#### REVIVALS OF RELIGION—REFORMATIONS OF RELIGION

a land to all the inhabitants thereof."

A revival is, properly, a reviving, a re-invigo rating of that which is languid. In this sense religion is revived in those who possess it when becomes more vigorous and active.

writer almost despairs of the Republic, unless

the powers that be "proclaim liberty throughout

In the technical, popular sense, a revival eligion means, or includes, the multiplication of onverts to the existing religion. In this sense is often applied to the increase of church mem pers, or professors of religion, in a time of re vived attention to religion, whatever the particular phase or character of the prevailing religion may be. Thus, a great revival of religion, countries where the Temperance Reformation inknown, does little towards changing the habits of the people in respect to the use and sale o intoxicating liquors. A revival of religion in the Slave States, produces no marked change in respect to the habit of holding slaves, or even i spect to the treatment of them.

At the North, Revivals of Religion do not always lead their converts to relinquish the com on use and sale of strong drink, nor cure them of prejudice against colored people, nor divorce hem from the support of licensed dram shops nd of Slave catchers at the ballot box.

A Reformation of Religion is still needed, no vithstanding such Revivals, to reform the senti ents, practices, and habits of the people, and ven of Church members and new converts.

Why should not Revivals of Religion and Refrmations of Religion be combined in one? In some instances, and to a very considerable extent, they are, and have been, for a long time. But ought there not to be a marked distinction made between the Revivals that truly, in heart and life reform men, and those that merely make prose lytes of them? Mahommedans, Pagans, Papists and Mormons have their enthusiastic revivals and multiply their converts, without reforming them. So, on the other hand, there may be in portant and useful reformations, that fall short of a Revival of religion, in the high spiritual sense What God hath joined together, let not man put sunder." Revivals without Reformation are purious.-Reformations without spiritual reviv ls of religion, are erratic, superficial and transient

INTERCOURSE BETWEEN NATIONS.

We do not desire to pursue, unnecessarily, scussion of the TRENT affair. But we do desire that the recent controversy may prove the occasion of stirring up thought and inquiry, in al civilized nations, and among all Christian teach ers and Christian people, concerning the rules of intercourse by which nations, especially thos calling themselves civilized and Christian should be governed. It was hardly to have been expected that in this middle of the nineteenth century and among the reputedly wisest and best men the two nations that are supposed to be specially destined (because qualified) to be instrumentally world, there should be found such diametrically opposite views of a plain question of national morality; and that these two nations should scarcely have escaped from the horrible crime and calamity of expending their resources in butchering each other, in the sight of barbarous and heathen nations. Yet such has been the alarming and disgraceful fact.

Not only have the two Governments thus differed. Their people have differed. Their reli gious teachers and Editors have differed. Chris tians, Reformers, Abolitionists have differed, And stranger still: those of them in each nation have differed among themselves, and from ou another! Such, on such subjects, is the boasted light, even of Christians, philanthropists, refor mers, statesmen, jurists, and civilians! Is it no a time and an occasion for humiliation and inqui ry? Is there no balm in Gilead for the healin den Rule? Peace Societies, Churches, Ecclesias tical bodies, Theologians, have been looking for the reign of universal peace. But peace must be the "effect of righteousness." Until the first principles of equity and justice are at least, understood, and acknowledged, among the nations how can there be an end of wars? The nature and the duties of civil Government have hardly yet begun to be subjects of Christian study, even in the United States and Great Britain.

FUNERAL OF SAMUEL WILDE In our last issue, we briefly announced the death of Mr. SAMUEL WILDE. His funeral, according to the appointment then published, was solemnized on Saturday, the 8th instant, in the First Congregational Church in Williamsburgh. The services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. S-S. Jocelyn, assisted by other ministers. A large number of citizens were in attendance, including officers of the American Missionary Association. and members of its EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, with whom the deceased had long been actively asso ciated. The remains were interred in the Evergreens Cemetery, on Long Island.

THE FUNERAL SERMON

was preached in the same Church, on Sabbath afternoon, the 16th instant, by Rev. S. S. Jocelyn. from Psalm XII. 1. " Help Lord, for the godly man ceaseth, for the

faithful fail from among the children of men. dren. Do not think that because it is "only a The character of the godly, faithful man was delineated. The present condition of our country was referred to, as strikingly similar to that described in the Psalm containing the text. A sketch of the life, character, labors, benefactions, and influence of the deceased, was then presented. showing them to be those of a godly and faithful man. With suitable reflections and exhortations the discourse was concluded. We forbear a further abstract of it at present, as we understand it is to be re-written and published. We hope, in due time, to copy some parts of it, as containing a better statement than we could otherwise fur-

> Dr. CHEEVER IN WASHINGTON.-After having fulfilled his appointment to lecture at Harrisburg, before the members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, who had invited him there. Dr. Cheever proceeded again to Washington city, on invitation of above thirty members of Congress, who wished him to return there and preach four Sabbaths. He has been there two Sabbaths and preached to full audiences, in the hall of the

> House of Representatives. This affords a striking comment on the at tempts of an ex-parte council to crush Dr. Cheever-on the demands of the Herald that he should be sent a prisoner to Fort Lafayette-and on the pretense that anti-slavery lectures and petitions would only embarrass the Government. None but dough-faces, pro-slavery men, and sympathisers with secession, are embarrassed by them. True and trusty members of Congress welcome them, and are strengthened by them.

WILL THE REBELS EMANCIPATE ?- The evidence

11th. What have been the causes which have The results are now witnesed in the decline and had rather live on two meals a day than be de- price of recognition and assistance. Our Gov- power to fix their value. Mr. CONKLING said ernment should lose no time in proclaiming immediate and unconditional emancipation, as the

> THE HAMAN OF THE HERALD, having failed in its attempt to persuade the Government to hang the abolitionists as traitors, and seeing indica tions that the gallows is likely to be used in a different direction, proposes to abolish the gallows altogether, as an instrument of punishment or traitors. So the Herald is for proclaiming a general amnesty for the Southern rebels, and for leaving the abolitionists to run loose, on the ground that the Government is now too strong to be endangered by them! From this policy thing signified. Said John Locke: "Men in their the Herald hopes to escape the imprisonment of the rest of the traitors.

BASE IMPOSITION .- The Edinburgh Scotsman. we are sorry to see, has been imposed upon by one who signs bimself, "J. R. BALME, an American Clergyman"-but who, when in this country, endeavored to pass himself as an English Clergyman. Mr. Balme repeats, as authentic, a Summary of a sermon of Dr. Cheever, given, he says, in

the Morning Chronicle, (which we take to be a British paper) but which, we judge, must have originated in that scurrilous and mendacious sheet, the New York Herald, or some kindred paper, and in which Dr. Cheever is represented as sing offensive language toward Great Britain. It is almost needless to say that nothing of the kind was uttered by Dr. Cheever. We had heard Mr. Balme relate almost incredible stories of his vestern adventures, his unfortunate land speculations, and unaccountable persecutions, but were hardly expecting to hear from him so extravagant a story as this.

#### AID FOR THE CONTABANDS.

A mass meeting was held at the Cooper Instiute on Thursday evening, the 20th inst., to consider the condition of the "contrabands," and ustitute measures for their relief. The large hall tender clause. Still less do 1 like to place was crowded to its utmost capacity, with an in-

elligent and enthusiastic audience. Hon. C. C. Leig a called the meeting to order. A letter was read from Mayor Opdyke, regretting his inability to be present and preside, as he had

WILLIAM CULLEY BRYANT was then appointed hairman, and addressed the meeting in a few

oppropriate remarks Statements of a deeply interesting character vere then made by Rev. Mr. FRENCH, and Prof. INDSEY, who have recently returned from their isit to Fortress Monroe and Port Royal. From eir account it would seem that the colored people, or "contrabands," are in an exceedingly destitute condition. Not, however, because they are nable to "take care of themselves," but because nev have found it exceedingly difficult to support heir masters in affluence and sustain the army. addition to providing for themselves! Many iteresting anecdotes were related, illustrating their character and feeling. Gen. Sherman and Com. Dupont were spoken of, in the highest terms Drs. Bellows and Tyso followed, in spirited and loquent addresses. They took the highest ground in favor of the freedom and equality of the African race, and were applauded with the

Resolutions were adopted, recommending that ompetent instructors be appointed, and suitable dothing provided, for the ex-slaves. A National Committee of twelve was appointed to make special appeal for durable and cheap clothing."

The warehouse No. 320 Broadway. ere solicited to send donations to this place.

A company of teachers and missionaries is to sent in a week or two, the Government having provided for their free passage, and subsistence

### THE NEWS. CONGRESS.

We resume our record of proceedings, con encing with the next in order, since our las

WEDVESDAY FERRUARY 5. In the Senate, the final vote was reached on the

xpulsion of Mr. Bright.

Whereas: Hou, Jesse D. Bright heretofore, or e 1st day of March, 1861, wrote a letter, of hich the following is a copy: Washington, March, 1, 1861. My Dear Sir: Allow me to introduce to you equaintance my friend Thomas B. Lincoln, o what he regards a great improvement in firems. I recommend him to your favorable con deration as a gentleman of the first respectabil

ty, and reliable in every respect.
Very truly, yours. JESSE D. BRIGHT. Very truly, yours, JESSE D fo His Excellency Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederation of States. And whereas we believe the said letter is evi ace of disloyalty to the United States, and is

calculated to give aid and comfort to the public nemies: Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the said Jesse D. Bright is

expelled from his seat in the Senate of the United

The question being taken by yeas and nays esulted-yeas 32, nays 14; as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler lark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessen en, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Hender son, Howard, Howe, Johnson, King, Lane of Indi-ana, McDougall, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sim-mons, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts, and Wilson o

NAYS-Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Cowan, Harris, Cennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Ric aulsbury, Ten Eyck, Thompson, and Willey-14 The VICE PRESIDENT. Upon this question he yeas are 32, the nays are 14. More than two thirds having agreed to the resolution, it is passed Applause in the galleries. I

The VICE PRESIDENT. Order! order! In the House, the day was chiefly occupied by discussion of the Treasury Note Bill, the House eing in Committee of the Whole, on the State of the Union, Mr. CRISFIELD addressed the Committee for one hour, and was followed by Mr. PIKE. He argued the necessity of the proposed measure, as being the best thing in the power of

### the Government to do

In the Senate, Mr. King presented two petions of citizens of New York, and a petition tizens of New Jersey, praying for the total aboition of slavery throughout the United States which were ordered to lie on the table. Mr. Carlile presented a petition of citizens of oston, Massachusetts, praying that the negro question may be dropped, and the business of the

ountry attended to; which was ordered to lie

Mr. Harris presented a petition of citizens of franklin county, New York, praying for the abotion of slavery, and that all the inhabitants of the United States, bond and free, may be called upon to aid in the support of the Government; which was ordered to lie on the table. He also presented two petitions of citizens of Delaware county, New York, praying that the

sale of intoxicating liquors in the Army, as a beverage, be prohibited, and that sutlerships in the Army be abolished; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and Militia. A discussion was held, on the Bill for defining the pay of certain Army officers, in which the question of a legal tender paper currency came necticut. Bills of the Bank of England were made legal

SIMMONS, and DOOLITTLE. In the House, the Treasury Note Bill was discussed. Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, considered it a war measure, and insisted that the Government which nerves the heart. One subscriber in Iowa accumulates that the rebel agents in Europe, must be preserved. He charged inconsistency

Nobody is compelled to take them." Mr. KEL-Logg replied "they were compelled to receive the notes should be made legal tender, because it would then be to the interest of every body to sustain their credit.

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, doubted the onstitutional power of Congress to make the Notes a legal tender. He could not see its justice,

nor its consistency with good faith. He said : "Debts are obligations or promises to pay money, the only money known to the Constitution and the laws, the universal equivalent, having not merely intrinsic value, but being the measure and standard of value. Paper is not money. The bargains contract not for denomination but for the intrinsic value."

Mr. RIDDLE followed on the same side.

"The laws of Commerce were not enacted by They cannot be repealed or controlled by our

legislation, and any attempt to disregard the rust end in disaster. " A scheme of national finance, to be success

ful, must be so adjusted that its workings will armonize and not conflict with these laws. " A scheme that should exhaust the circulating medium that fills the channels of trade would fai So, too, if those streams are inadequate to the vants of commerce and the Government, means to augment them must be found; while that plan

sed upon principles at atter war with the fun

amental principles of commerce, must, upon a rigantic scale like ours, result in the destruction "What would be the effect of making these notes a legal tender? A man who had borrowed \$500 in gold, on thirty days, could discuss a count self from the obligation of his contract, by the delivery of five hundred nominal dollars in this

paper, which might be worth " utter nothin We, by our law, give the power to do this cannot consent to it Mr. CAMPBELL said the bill now before the co nittee is necessary to sustain the credit of country, and to carry on the war. It is with actance that I have come to this co do not like the necessity which exists for the le issues of the Government in the hands of brokers and money-lenders of the country. preciated now, let the legal tender clausand mark the result to-morrow. The Treasur notes will fall from four per cent, to fifteen as twenty-five below par, and the Government w have to pay that percentage additional for ever article they purchase. Your soldiers will I shaved that amount on their blood-bought wage and the country, flooded with a vast amount depreciated paper, will grow restless and discortented under so fatal a mistake. If we make the overnment issues a legal tender, the demand to

pecie will be so limited that they will maintai Mr. Stevers. Mr. Chairman, this bill is a men are of necessity, not of choice. No one would illingly issue paper currency not redeemable on emand and make it a legal tender. It is never esirable to depart from that circulating medium which, by the common consent of civilized na-tions, forms the standard of value. But it is not fearful measure : and when rendered necessary

exigencies, it ought to produce no alarm Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, moved to strike out he words "and private" from the bill, so that the Notes should be a legal tender only for debts due the Government. He withdrew the amendment and it was renewed by Mr. Lovejoy, who after wards withdrew it. Mr. Horrox proposed an amendment, in the form of a substitute. It simply provided that the Notes should be " receivable for all public dues, except duties on imports The substitute was disagreed to. The bill wa

then passed by a vote of 93 to 59 as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbit, Goldsmith F. Bailey, Joseph Bailey, Baker Beaman, Bingham, Francis P. Blair, Jacob B. Blair amuel S. Blair, Blake, Buffinton, Burnham, Camp ell, Chamberlin, Clark, Colfax, Cutler, Davis, no, Delaplaine, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards Gooch, Granger, Gurley, Haight, Hale, Hanchett, Harrison, Hickman, Hooper, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Francis W. Kellogg, William Kellogg, Killinger, Lansing, Leary, Loomis, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Marston, Maynard, Mitchell, Moorehead, Anson P. Morrill, Nugen, Olin, Patton Timothy G. Phelps, Pike, Price, Alexander H. Rice, John H. Rice, Riddle, James S. Rollins, Sargent, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulng, John B. Steele, Stevens, Trimble, Trowbridge, Upton, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Van Wyck, Verre, Wall, Wallace, Charles W. Walton Whaley, Albert S. White, Wilson, Windom, and

NAVS-Messrs Ancora Bayter Riddle George Browne, Cobb, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe onkling, Conway, Corning, Cox. Cravens, Criscold, Diven, Dunlap, Eliot, English, Goodwin, Grier, Harding, Holman, Horton, Johnson, Kospp. Law, Lazear, Lovejoy, Mallory, May, Menzis Justin S. Morrill, Morris, Nixon, Noble, North Odell, Pendleton, Perry, Pomeroy, Porter, Rich rdson, Robinson, Edward H. Rollins, Se effield, Shiel, William G. Steele, Stratton, Ber amin F. Thomas, Francis Thomas, Train, Vallan igham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, E. P. Wal-Vard, Webster, Chilton A. White Wickliffs and

Wright-59. So the Bill passed the House, and went up to

#### he Senate. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7

In the Senate, Mr. WILMOT presented three pet ons from Chester county, Penn'a., for the total abolition of Slavery. Some miscellaneous busiess was transacted, but the time was chiefly uc supied on the bills for civil and military appro priations. The purchase of Government vessels he military academy, &c. Mr. HALE occupied onsiderable time. He overhauled the \$70,000 charge of Mr E. D. Morgan, brother-in-law of the Secretary of the Navy, for the purchase of ves

els, in the course of which he said : "The Secretary in his letter refers to the repu ation of Mr. Morgan as an honest man, and to ne admission that was made here upon this floor his own integrity. I do not propose to argue he integrity of the Secretary or Mr. Morgan That has nothing to do with the argument that I propose to submit; but I will add, in passing s single remark: in the course of my life have been much employed in criminal trials ears for the Government, and years for the crim nals; and I have found, and I have myself occaionally not unfrequently resorted to the testime sumption growing out of the alledged and the proved facts; but my experience and my observation have been uniformly this—and I think the learned gentlemen of the law who surround me will find it has been theirs, and I think my friend from Maine, who has had no small experience is that way, will find-that a criminal never puts himself on his good behavior until the facts proved bear with such tremendous force that there are no other facts to meet them, and then, and not till then, he relies on his former good character to rebut the presumption growing out of the facts that are proved. That has always been my experience and my observation. Whe a man has any defense in the facts, or any confidence in the ingenuity of his counsel, he does not put in his good character; it is the last and desperate resort when the defense cannot be main

tained upon the facts. He referred to letters from Robert B. Minture Cyrus W. Field, and others, in proof that accord ng to common usages, the Commission allowed to Mr. Morgan, was unreasonably large. Mr.

Field wrote: "I have no doubt that Mr. Morgan used his best judgment for the Government in purchasing vessels, but in my opinion he was only a broker for the Government in these transactions and certainly should not charge more than any first-class shipping broker would, for doing the

Mr. HALE said, I think this arrangement was pjectionable and unjust in another particular.-It was expressly confined not only to Mr. Morgan, to make the purchase, but to the city of New York to make the sale. It was subsequenty extended so as to embrace the Secretary's own State, Con-The State of Maine which builds two moder consideration. Mr. Sherman stated that fifths of all the shipping tonnage in the United States, was excluded; Boston was excluded; Philadelphia was excluded; Baltimore was ex-

It is time that the Senate acted. I have done

tender, from 1803 to 1819. This was questioned or denied by several members, Messrs. Collamer, New York was excluded from selling, and every theorem.

same business

body else but Mr. Morgan from buying, though he says that subsequently this arrangement was extended so as to embrace the State of Connec-

which nerves the heart. One subscriber in lowal accumulates that the rebel agents in Europe, says, "I cannot well do without the Principia in these perilous times, although money is scarce, I fered gradual emancipation of the slaves, as the Notes, but now denied that the Government has accumulates that the rebel agents in Europe, must be preserved. He charged inconsistency my duty in bringing the matter before the Senate. I have no more interest in it than you have, Senators; but I ask you to rebuke all such transac-

tions. If the Senate fail, if the Government fail, if Congress fail; then, sir, reverently would I appeal to a higher power, and I would say: "O thrist! who with a whip of small cords drove the money-changers from the temple of Jerusalem, is there no scourge for the laceration of those who would turn this temple of our liberty into another den of thieves?" [Applause in the

Mr. Dixon of Connecticut, replied to Mr. Hale, in defence of the Secretary and Mr. Morgan.

In the House, the Joint Resolution in relation to certain railroads in Missouri, was discussed. The Resolution authorizes the Secretary of War to make an adjustment of the claims of the railroads, for transporting troops. A Report of a Committee on Government contracts was also discussed; in which the case of Geo. D. Morgan,

Petitions for the abolition of slavery. By Mr. Walton, of Vermont: The Petition of 3 Penfield and 75 other freemen of Pittsford comont, that " such measures may be adopted as will insure emancipation to all the people throughout the whole land, and thus complete work which the Revolution began." By Mr. BARBITT: The Petition of 80 citizens of

Frie county, Pennsylvania, praying for the pas-sage of an act liberating all slaves held by perons in rebellion against the United States, and oviding for remuneration of all loyal masters.

#### MONDAY, FERRUARY 10.

In the Senate. The day was chiefly occupied with the bill to incorporate the Washington and Georgetown Railway, and the motion of Mr. of Rhode Island that the Committee on Finance be instructed to consider the expediency of establishing a National institution of saving, and fiscal agent of the Government: in other words, a National Bank. Mr. Simmons maintained ation, in a long speech, in which he remated the usual arguments in favor of such initutions, and said that the Bank of England use the amount of its capital, in that its paper is really worth but third of its face! We have no doubt of the L. Yei Mr. Simmons represented such bankg paper as being " based on gold and silver!" In the House, Mr. BLAIR of Va., moved that the munities on the Judiciary, report a Bill for

mayor should bring in such a bill himself. royident waste in the army disburse-

Million Bill, from the Senate, was taal passed. Several private bills were

aix, by manimous consent, introduced with compensation to loyal masters. ing resolution, which was read, consid-

ed. That the Secretary of War be direct eport to this House, any correspondence may be found on the files of his Departending to show preparation by any State armed and treasonable rebellion against

a disputed Virginia election, which conmost of the day

STRATE Mr. NESMITH introduced, by eve a ball, to amend the act for the better semity of passengers in the steam-boats, Mg. Sunner, offered a series of Resolutions as

of the United States, have through their a duties by which their connecwith the Union was maintained; to renounce on the national Government; and, for the conally and unlawfully confederated together, with the declared purpose of putting an end by force the supremacy of the Constitution within their limits: and whereas this condition of on, organized by pretended govern-only exists in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Virginia, except in Eastern Tennessee and Western Virginia, and has been declared by the President of the United tates, in a proclamation duly made in conformity with an act of Congress, to exist throughout this territory, with the exceptions already named; and whereas the extensive territory, thus usurped y these pretended governments and organized anto a hostile confederation, belongs to the United States, as an inseperable part thereof, under the canctions of the Constitution, to be held in trust for the inhabitants in the present and future gengravious, and is so completely interlinked with the Union that it is forever dependent thereupon; and whereas the Constitution, which is the su-preme law of the land, cannot be displaced in its rightful operation within this territory, but must er continue the supreme law thereof, notwith-

ut an end to its supremacy: Therefore, Resolved, That any vote of secession or other o the supremacy of the Constitution within territory is inoperative and void, against the s a practicle abdication, by the State, of all rhts under the Con titution, while the treason ch it involves still further works an instant esture of all those functions and powers esply-politic, so as from that time forward critory falls under the exclusive jurisdic of Congress as other territory, and the State g, according to the language of the law, felo-

standing the doings of any pretended govern-

Resolved, That any combination of men asing to act in the place of such State, and atinshare or coerce the inhabitants nto a confederation hostile to the Union moral authority; and that such combination is a isurpation incapable of any constitutional exist-ence, and utterly lawless, so that everything dependent upon it is without constitutional or legal

Resolved. That the termination of a State under the Constitution necessarily causes the termination of those peculiar local institutions it to exist. He would divest the relyals of this which, having no origin in the Constitution or in those natural rights which exist independent of the Constitution, are upheld by the sole and ex-

clusive authority of the State.

4. Resolved, That slavery being a peculiar local origin in the Constitution or in natural rights, is upheld by the sole and exclusive authority of the State, and must therefore cease to exist legally or constitutionally when the State on which it depends no longer exists; for the incident cansurvive the principal.

5. Resolved, That in the exercise of its exclusive jurisdiction over the territory once occupied by the State, it is the duty of Congress to see that the supremacy of the Constitution is maintained in its essential principles, so that everywhere in this extensive territory slavery shall cease to exist practically, as it has already ceased to ex-

t constitutionally or legally.

6. Resolved, That any recognition of slavery in such territory, or any surrender of slaves under the pretended laws of the extinct States by any officer of the United states, civil or military, is recognition of the pretended governments, to the exclusion of the jurisdiction of Congress under the Constitution, and is in the nature of aid and comfort to the rebellion that has been organized. . Resolved, that any such recognition of slavery or surrender of pretended slaves, besides being a recognition of the pretended governments. giving them aid and comfort, is a denial of the rights of persons who, by the extinction of the ites, have become free, so that, under the Con-

stitution, they cannot again be enslaved. 8. Resolved, That allegiance from the inhabitant and protection from the Government, are ding obligations, dependent upon each other, so that while the allegiance of every in not in any way be defeated by the action of any pretended government, or by any pretense of property or claim to service, the corresponding protection is at the same time due by the United States to every such inhabitant, without distinction of color or class; and it follows that inhabitants held as slaves, whose paramount alle-

giance is due to the United States, may justly look to the national Government for protection. 9. Resolved, That the duty directly cast upon Congress, by the extinction of the States is reinforced by the positive prohibition of the Constitution that no State shall enter into any confederation," or "without the consent of Congress keep troops or ships of war in time of peace or enter into any compact with another State," or "grant letters of marque and reprisal," or "coin money," or "omit bills of credit," or "without the consent of Congress lay any duties on imports or exports," all of which have been done by these pretended governments, and also by the positive injunction of the Constitu-tion, addressed to the nation, that "the United States thall guaranty to every State in this Union,

enjoined by the Constitution, Congress will assume complete jurisdiction of such vacated territory where such unconstitutional and illegal things have been attempted, and will proceed to establish therein re publican forms of government under the Constitution : and in the execution of this trust will provide carefully for the protection of all the inhabitants thereof, for the security of families, the organization of labor, the encouragement of industry, and the welfare of a society, and will in every way discharge the duties of a just, merciful, and paternal govern

a republican form of government;" and that in pur-suance of this duty cast upon Congress, and further

On motion of Mr. Sumner, his resolutions laid on the table, that, at a future time, they might be taken up for consideration. Among other topics, the fortification bill was discussed at length. A motion to amend the bill was made, but no quorum was found to be present.

In the House. On motion of Mr. F. A. Conkling the following was adopted:

Whereas it is asserted on authority worthy the notice of this House, that the countersign of the Army was in possession of the rebel pickets on the west side of the Potomac before it had been commi nicated to our own, on the day the Pensacola ran th gauntlet of the river batteries; and whereas, it is also asserted that information of the movements o the national army and fleets is frequently commun cated in advance to the enemy, under circumstance which justify a suspicion of treachery on the part of persons in the civil or military service: Therefore Resolved, That the joint committee on the conductof the war, be requested, at their earliest convenience, to investigate these charges, and report such

Mr. MAYNARD made a long speech on the Virginia Election questian. Others followed. The result was the adoption of the following:

action in the premises as the circumstances shall

Resolved, that Joseph Segar is not entitled to a sea enth Congress from the first district in Virginia. Petitions presented by Mr. Lovejoy: The petition William Gotterman and 73 others, citizena of Du dislang the counterfeiters of United States | Page County, Illinois, to authorize the President t Mr. Bingham objected, and preferred that call upon all the citizens of the United States, bond and free, to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

By Mr. Ashley: The petition of William A Baxes moved that the Committee on Military Baker and others, citizens of Guernsey county, be instructed to Report a Bill for prevent- Ohio, praying Congress to abolish slavery in the

> WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12. Mr. King presented a petition from the Park Street Congregational church in Brooklyn, N. Y. praying for the entire emancipation of slaves

The Bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and preserve peace on the frontiers, was taken up and passed. The Rill probib its the introduction of any spiritous liquor or wine into the Indian country, and provides for the punishment of senders unless it is proved to be done by order of the War Department! So the House then went into a long discussion War Department holds the monopoly of poison ing the Indians and of disturbing "peace on the

> The fortification Bill was again discussed, and was passed by a vote of 28 to 10.

Mr. Wilson introduced a Bill providing a War den for the jail in the District of Columbia. I was referred to the Committee on the District.

Next followed a discussion of the Treasury Note Ilili. Mr. Fessenden opposed the legal tween the United States and the territory once | tender clause. He considered it a confession of cupied by certain States, and now usurped bankruptey, "Nobody can deny that it is bad v pretended Governments, without constitut faith"-"It encourages bad morals"-"It must ertain States rightfully belonging to Sir, it inflates the currency, and necessarily of the United States, have through their changes the value of property." "The loss mugovernments wickedly undertaken to fall most heavily upon the poor." These point These points and others were maintained by Mr. Fessender, with great clearness and ability. Several amendments were introduced and some of them adopt ched. The Senate adjourned without a quor um. In The House, the civil appropriation ill was discussed and amended.

Henry Wikoff, for contempt of the House

efusing to testify before the Committee of Inves gation, was committed to be held in custody.

### TRURSDAY, FEB. 13th.

In Senate, another discussion of the Treasury Note Bill was had, in which Mr. Wilson of Mas sachusetts, advocated the legal tender clause, and said if that clause were striken out he should vote against the bill. He said that the creditor class of the community are for the measure!

In the House, the Missouri Railroad bill was scussed, but with little progress. The civil appropriation bill was also considered.

### FRIDAY, FEB. 14th.

In Senate, Discussions were had on the civil ppropriation bill, celebration of Washington's thday, Post-office appropriation bill, &c. In Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Inion, Mr. McPherson addressed the House on the Rebellion, and urged the necessity of suppressing it—but said nothing of its cause, nor of if the Government would lend them a helping the removal of it.

### MONDAY, FEB. 17th.

In Senate. Mr. Harris presented a patition of itizens of New York, praying for the total abo- victory to victory. lition of slavery, which was ordered to lie on the table. Discusions were held on the Washington and Oregon War Debt-on providing provisonal governments in certain cases-on cavalry trated a large force in that neighborhood, with a organization-thanks to the army, and confiscation of the property of rebels.

In the House, the attention of the members was much occupied with the recent war news. Several topics were briefly discussed; the conduct ated on Cumberland river, some twelve miles of the war was variously commented upon. Then came the Department of agriculture, Post-office appropriation bill, &c. The House then went into Committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, when the slavery question received some attention. Mr. Arnold was for "carrying the war into Africa." Slavery, he said, was an eleit to exist. He would divest the rebels of this strength, and turn it on the other side. He wished the statesmen of the Border States could be induced to recognize the fact that slavery is doomed, and its days numbered, and then aid us in practically meeting the grave results. He

closed, by saving: "But this is not a question of division; it is a question between liberty and slavery; not of the black man alone, but of the white man also. Constitutional liberty and despotic slavery will struggle and contend on this continent, until one or the other is subdued. That conflict is now

upon us. Let us meet the issue; let us not un-derrate its sublime significance. Liberty under the Constitution or slavery over its ruin, will tri-Mr. Lovejoy presented a petiton of John Cassell and 105 citizens of Kankakee Co., Ill., praying Congress to authorize the President to calll

#### on all the inhabitants, bond and free, to aid in suppressing the rebellion. TUESDAY, FEB. 180

In the Senate, the topics of attention were the railroads in Missouri-management of Washington jail-punishment of treason by outlawry-the conduct of the war, rejoicings for victories,

A long discussion took place on the question of admitting to a seat in the Senate, Mr. Benjamin Stark of Oregon, who presented the reguar certificates of his appointment, but against whom there were documentary charges of dishabitant of this territory, without distinction of color or class, is due to the United States, and canloyalty. The case had been before the Commitlowing:

Resolved, That Benjamin Stark, of Oregon, appointed a Senator of that State, by the Governor thereof, is entitled to take the Constitutional oath of office

and recommending his admission, on the bare strength of his certificate of appointment, without going into any investigation of the charges! Against this summary disposition of the quesglorious achievement. tion, several Senators demurred. Mr. Sumner showed that, by this process, "open treason it-

self, would not be a disqualification!" He insisted that the investigation of the charges should Nashville, Memphis, and New rleans." precede the admission. Other Senators took the Further Progress.-St Louis Tuesday, Feb. 18 same ground. But Mr. Carlisle of Va., and others, on the contrary, maintained that Stark was entitled to admission, in the first place, irrespechead-quarters :

But the charges must relate to offences commited since his admission. Mr. Sumner said he would not pre-judge the ase, but he offered an amendment of the res-

proved to be disloyal, he might then be expelled.

olution, so that it would read thus Resolved, That Benjamin Stark of Oregon, appinted a Senator of that State by the Govern reof, and now charged by affidavits with disloyalty to the Government of the United States, is not entitled to take the constitutional oath of office, without a previous investigation into the truth of the charge.

A tong discussion followed, when, without any vote, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the topics of remark were the recent victories, the agricultural burea, the forti fication bill, the Treasury Note Bill, Government contracts, &c.

#### WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19th.

In Senate, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, gave tice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill to repeal certain laws and ordinances of the District of Columbia, relating to persons of

A reorganization of the Navy Department was scussed, also the bill relating to the District Judges of the United States.

In the House. A bill was passed appropriating \$1000 to defray the expenses of illuminating the public buildings, which had been ordered for both Houses. The bill, as first presented, was for \$5,000, but, on motion of Mr. Loveloy, it was educed to \$1,000.

Mr. Hickman offered a resolution that the Comlitee on the Judiciary be instructed to investigate the statement in the Baltimore Clipper, that locuments had been found, impeaching the loydty of Mr. Vallandigham of the House, and Messrs, Saulsbury and Bayard, for the Senate,

After debate, Mr. Hickman withdrew his motion. or the present. The Treasury Note bill was taken up, in Comiftee of the Whole, when Mr. SPAULDING spoke gainst that amendment of the Senate, which requires the interest to be paid in specie, while the payments to the soldiers, are to be made only in

Mr. Pomerov had little faith in the original bill, but believed that the only way in which the naional debt could be funded, was by the payment of the interest in coin. A number of amendments were discussed and acted upon, after chich Mr. Stevess proposed an amendment which, if we understand it, proposes to require specie payments to be made to soldiers, and for supplies for the Government, the same as to claimands of interest.

Since the date of the last Principia (Thursday, Feb. 6.) the Daily papers have been occupied principally with accounts of the recent victories of our troops in both the East and West. On account of the temporary suspension of the pa, per we shall be unable to give details as fully as we might otherwise have done. The minor news we will briefly mention, giving prominence to that only which strike us as being of greater

#### WAR NEWS.

Capture of Fort Henry .- The Dailes of Sat. Feb. 8, contain particulars of the brilliant victotory on the Tennessee River, and the capture of Fort Henry. The Fort is situated on the River near the State line between Tennessee and Kentucky. On Thursday Feb. 6th, Flag-Officer Foote, with the Cincinnati, St. Louis, Carondelet, and Essex, supported in reserve by three other boats, made a descent upon the Fort. At 1114 A. M., the first shot was fired by the Cincinnati and from that moment the battle raged furiously till 1-40, P. M., when the Rebel General (Tight an) unconditionally surrendered.

The losses in killed and wounded on eithe side, were comparatively small. The Fort is mounted with 17 guns, mostly 32 and 34, pound ers; one is a splendid 10-inch columbiad. The situation, as will readily be seen, is an important

After the capture of the Fort, the gunboat went up to Florence, Ala., the head of Navigation, and some 250 miles from Paducah. All along the river they were received with enthusiastic cheers from the Union citizens, who greeted the Stars and Stripes with the wildest joy. Our officers were assured that whole Regiments of Unionists might speedily be raised in Tennessee

Capture of Fort Donelson .- Our army in th West is pushing its advantage, and going on, from

The rebels evacuated Bowling Green on the pproach of Gen. Mitchell who now holds that place. It is said that Gen. Buell has concenview to marching on to Nashville.

Fort Donelson, surrendered after a hot fight of some three days, to our troops, under Gen. Grant at 9 o'clock Sabbath morning. The Fort is situ from Fort Henry. We have taken 15,000 prisor ers, including Generals Bushrod Johnson and Buckner. Floyd and Pillow succeeded in mak ing their escape, in the night. The rebels de ounce them in no measured terms, for their canness and cowardice. In addition to the prisoners we have secured 48 field pieces, 17 heavy guns, 20,000 stand of arms, and a large quantity of commissary stores.

The loss is heavy on both sides. Our's is stated to be about 400 killed, and 800 wounded. The following are the official reports.

Report of Flag Officer Foote. CAIRO, Monday, Feb. 17, 1862.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

The Carondelet has just arrived from Fort Donelson, and brings information of the capture of that Fort by the land forces, yesterday mornng, with fifteen thousand prisoners. Johnston and Buckner were taken prisoners.

The loss is heavy on both sides. Floyd escaped with 5,000 men during the I go up with the gunboats, and as soon as nos

ble will proceed up to Clarksville. mortar boats are on their which I hope to attack Clarksville. My foot is painful, but the wound is not dan

I shall be able to take but two iron-clad gur

The army has behaved gloriously.

poats with me, as the others are disabled The trophies are immense. The particulars will soon be given A. H. FOOTE, Flag-Officer. Report of Brig-Gen. Cullum.

CAIRO, Feb. 17, 1862. To Major-Gen. McClellan: The Union flag floats over Fort Donelson. The Carondelet, Capt. Walker, brings the glorious in-

The fort surrendered at 9 o'clock yesterday Sunday) morning. Gens. Johnston A. Sidney and Buckner, and fifteen thousand prisoners, and a large amount of material of war are the tro-phies of the victory. Loss heavy on both sides. Floyd, the thief, stole away during the night previous, with five thousand men, and is de-nounced by the rebels as a traitor. I am happy to inform you that Flag-Officer Foote, though suf-fering with his foot, with the noble characteris-

Clarksville, if the state of be weather will per- ployees, will be deducted from the wages of the We are now firing a ational salute from latter Fort Cairo, Gen. Grant's laterost, in honor of the 5. As contraband women may be advantagesly employed as cooks and laundresses, it is to

Brig-Gen. Vols. am U. S. A., and Chief of Statand Engineers. The war cry is now sounding: -"Onward to

what modify the form of southern institutions.

following proposition:

for their physical wants.

In another order, dated Feb. 5, after a state-

nent of the situation. Gen. SHERMAN makes the

To relieve the government of a burden that

nay hereafter become insupportable, and to ena-

ble the blacks to support and govern themselves

in the absence and abandonment of their disloyal

truction must be combined with one providing

country in occupation of the forces of this com

and will be divided off into districts of conver

property on the plantations, whether found there

of districts, will be furnished in due time. In the mean while, and until the blacks become

-their amenability to the laws of both God and

and all that is necessary to render them com

ent to sustain themselves in social and busin

For an efficient and complete organization

his system, there will be appointed two Genera

nd the other over the educational department.

III. As the blacks are now in great need o

suitable clothing, if not other necessaries of life,

which necessity will probably continue, and even

ng order, the benevolent and philanthropic he land are most earnestly appealed to, for assi

was there a nobler or more fitting opportunity

By order of Brig, Gen. T. W. Sherman. Louis H. Pelouze, Capt. 15th Infantry. ( Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.)

The mission of Rev. M. French .- Bro. French

nd Commodore Dupont, who heartily sympathis

lowing is an extract of a letter from General Sher

"I believe that the leasing of the plantation

rould put them in the hands of greedy and ava

ane hands, and their condition would become

or worse than when under their former masters

Lucre and avarice would rule the hour, and the

oor blacks, already too unfortunate, would be

ne victims of the love of gold on the part of

econd master, only more exacting than the firs

ecause neither past associations nor even the

ie of ownership could win for them any highe

feeling than a desire to make the most profitable

pecuniary use of them, regardless of their tries

nterests. The only high duty to be performed

guardians have forced upon them, viz: to sup

numble opinion, can only be profitably and judi

ested in their labor, and the only agent I would

working through conscientious and hired dele

Mr. French also received the following letters

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Feb. 6, 1862.

rom General Sherman and Commodore Dupont

Rev. Mr. FRENCH-Dear Sir: Knowing the

ou feel deeply interested in the improvement

he condition of the blacks who have been aba

loned in this region by their disloyal masters

ecessary clothing. I would respectfully ask yo

and important offices in attracting the att

tion of the benevolent on your return to the North, to this charitable object. The Gover

nent, it is true, has sent out a quantity of clot

ing for the blacks in its employ, but this will fall far short of the object. The number of blacks

be provided for, is great, and rapidly increase

I would suggest that the liberality you can

chean clothing, including shoes; and that ther

be a fair proportion of articles for women and

Trusting that you will be successful in reaching

the hearts of our benevolent people of the North to aid you in the holy and charitable work, I re-

Brigadier General Commanding Exp. Corps.

The following note of Commodore Dupont is in

to add my recommendation to that of Gen. Sher man, of the within suggestions. Only yesterday

Wishing you every success in your phila

Rev. Mansfield French, Port Royal, S. C.

pecting the capture of Savannah.

cy recognized .- Tribune.

Queenstown is the following:

period of three months .- Post.

Savannah. The rebels, it is reported are ex

EUROPE.

What Mason and Slidell are doing .- Amon

would establish tmost absolute free trade for

Palmerston to abandon the policy of neutrality.—

Belligerent vessels forbid to enter British ports.

These offers, however, will not determine

T. W. SHERMAN,

WABASH, PORT ROYAL, Feb. 9, 1862.

ommand be confined to a coarse, durable

children's wear.

Truly yours,

lestitute condition.

respectfully.

lorsed upon Gen. Sherman's :

ort and govern themselves. Now this in

ously commenced by an agent wholly

man to Mr. French on the subject :

ite wants. Neve

nce in relieving their imme

ver been distinguished.

pursuits.

-their relation to each other as social beings

guardians, a suitable system of culture and is

The following dispatch has een sent from

tive of the charges. It he could afterward be To Maj.-Gen. McClellan, Washinton The flag of the Union is floating in Arkansas Gen. Curtiss has driven Price froi Missouri, and s several miles across the Arkanes line, cutting p Price's rear, and hourly capting prisoners and stores. The army of the South-West is loing its duty

H. W. HALLECK, Mjor-General. On Tuesday, two more regimet's were cap-

tured, near Fort Donelson, and a umber of rebel soldiers came in, and delivered temselves up. They profess to have become hertily sick of

Price. there is an announcement that Gen. Price is captured, but it is feared will turn out to be Price Jr, or some other Price han the Price

Clarksville evacuated. A dispatcl from Cumberand river says, that Clarksville, enn, is being evacuated by the rebels.

More Prisoners. Gen. Halleck has received dis patches from Fort Donelson, stating that 1,000 more Rebel prisoners had been taken. They came down the river to reinforce the fort, no knowing it had surrendered, and tas bagged by our troops. Trib. St. Louis, Feb. 20 .- Gen. Halleck has sent the

ollowing dispatch to Gen. McClella: Clarksville is taken, with supplies enough for ur army for twenty days. The pace is now ccupied by Gen. Smith's divisio Gen. Price being re-inforced by Ben. McCul. ock's command, made a stand at the Sugar Creek Crossing, on the 19th inst., bit was defeat d after a short engagement, and again fled. Ma y prisoners were taken; and a quantity of arm hich his men threw away in ther flight. Cairo Feb. 20.—Only twenty hen remain of ompany G. of the Eleventh Illinois Regiment.

and forty effective men are left. One thousand prisoners, mostly Mississippians and Texans, left last night for Cucago.

the entire regiment not more than one hundred

The rest are killed, wounded and missing.

Confirmation .- The surrendry of Clarksville, i licially confirmed by Gen. Falleck. In that place was found twenty days' supply of provis-

A Richmond paper states that Gen. Johnston had telegraphed to the Union army that Nash ville would be surrendered, if private property would be respected; "that no inswer had been received, but the majority of the people seemed willing to give up, on those terns.

The Burnside Expedition. Capture of Roo oke Island. - The Burnside Expedition has chieved a brilliant success. Roanoke Island situated between the two sounds connecting Albermarle and Pamlico Sounds, and about thirty miles north of Hatteras lulet. The island itself i bout seven miles long, and three broad, has ood natural defences, and is well fortified. Gen Burnside's official report, which follows, contains the most important particulars concerning the engagement. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 10, 1862. Major-Gen. GEO. B. McCLELLAN, commandin United States Army, Washington: GENERAL: I have the bonor to report that a ombined attack upon this island was commenced n the morning of the 7th by the naval and mili-

the capture of 6 forts, 40 guns, over 2,000 and upward of 3,000 small arms. Among the prisoners are Col. Shaw, commander of the Island, and O Jennings Wise, commander of the Wise Legion. The latter was mortally wounded, and has since died. The whole work was finished on the afternoon of the Sth inst., after a hard day's fighting, by a brilliant charge in the center of the island, and a rapid pursuit of the enemy to the North end of the sland, resulting in the capture of the prisoner

We have had no time to count them, but the unber is intimated at near 3,000. Our men fought bravely, and have endure aost manfully the hardship incident to fighting brough swamps and dense trickets. It is impossible to give the details of the e

mentioned above.

gagement, or to mention meitorious officers and en, in the short time alloved for writing this The naval vessels carrying it starting immedi tely for Hampton Roads, and the report of the

Brigadier Generals have notyet been handed in is enough to say that the officers and men of ooth arms of the service have fought gallantly and the plans agreed upon before leaving Hatter s were carried out.

I will be excused for saving in reference to the tion, that I owed everything to Generals Foster, eno, and Parker, as more fill details will show am sorry to report the los of about thirty-five killed, and about two hunded wounded, ten of

them probably mortally. Imong the killed are Col. Russell of the 10th Connecticut Regiment, and Lieut.-Colonel Victor De Monteil of D'Epineuil Zouaves. I regret exceedingly no ing able to send a full report of the killed and ounded, but will send a dispatch in a day o wo, with full returns. I beg leave to inclose a copy of a General Or

der issued by me on the th inst. I am mos happy to say that I have just received a messag Commander Goldsborough stating that the expedition of the gunboats against Elizabeth City and the Rebel fleet his been entirely suc-

He will, of course, send his returns to his De

I have the honor to be General, Your obedient servant A. E. BURNSIDE. Brigadier-General Commanding Department

Gen. Burnside's forces now occupy Edenton, and have thrown out pickets some eight or ten miles. There have been rumors that he had captured Savannah, also that he was marching on Suffolk Va., but

these lack confirmation The summing up—The Federal loss is found to be 50killed and 222 wounded. The Rebel loss is 30 killed and 50 wounded. The number of rebal prisoners taken is 2,527. The arms captured were 3,500 stand, beside the cannon, and the anmunition amounts to

### PORT ROYAL.

The Contrabands and General Sherman .- Imortant orders .- Sending Generals south seems have as purifying an effect upon them as did the sending of Governors to Kansas, a few years since. Here are some maifestoes from Gen. Sherman, worth reading.

HEAD-QUARTERS, E. C., HILTON HEAD, S. C. Jan. 18, 1862. GENERAL ORDER, No 3.—J. All able-bodied co rabands taken into the service of the Quarternaster's Department in pulsuance of orders hereofore issued, will be compusated for their services as follows;

Mechanics under forty-five years of age, from

ine dollars to twelve dollars per month, according to their abilities; and mose upwards of forty-five years of age, eight do lars per month. Laborers from fifteen to twenty years of age from four to six dollars per month; those from twenty to forty-five years of age, from six dollars o eight dollars per morth; those upward o orty-five years of age, from four dollars to six

dollars per month.

2. All contrabands employed cutting wood for post bakeries will be allowed a reasonable compensation per cord, to befixed by the Council of Administration, and will be paid from the proeeds of the bakeries. 3. All contraband employees will receive one

ation per day each.

4. All contrabands employed in the public ser to the argument of Mr. Seward: vice as above, as also their families, will be furnished with suitable clohing by the Quartermas ter's Department, whenever it cannot be otherwise Their families will be supplied with rations a

To each person over fourteen years of age one ration. To each person upward of two and under fourteen years of age one half ration.

The cost price of the clothing and rations issued as a beauty of the cost based on the cost bas Earl Russell, in reply to that of Mr. Seward, dated Jan. 28, has arrived, but is too lengthy to aptic of our navy, notwithstanding his disability, will take up immediately two gunboats which he will overtake, will make an immediate attack on the clothing and rations and rations issued as above, except what is issued to employ the charge of disloyalty, with the noble characteristic of our navy, notwithstanding his disability, under fourteen years of age one half ration. The cost price of the clothing and rations issued as above, except what is issued to employ the charge of disloyalty, will overtake, will make an immediate attack on issued as above, except what is issued to employ the charge of disloyalty, with the noble characteristic of our navy, notwithstanding his disability, under fourteen years of age one half ration. He joins issue with Mr. Seward upon the question, "Were the persons named, and their sup-

posed dispatches, contraband of war?" Earl Russell maintains that they were not, and quotes Vattel, Sir William Scott, and other authorities, to

be hoped that abundant employment will be maintain his position. Earl Russell concludes by expressing his gratgiven them. The benevolence of the patriotic and philanthropic is appealed to, in their behalf. By order of Brigadier General T. W. Sherman. L. H. Pelouze, Capt. 15th Inf., Act. Asst. Adjt. Gen. ification that a "hostile collision on this subject has been avoided," and trusts that similar dangers may be averted in future. It strikes us this plan, if carried out, will some-

By the arrival of the steamship Edinburg we have a few days later intelligence from Europe. The Nashville left Southampton on the 3rd, and bassed the U. S. Gunboat Tuscarora, off Cowes, which immediately started in pursuit, but was stopped by the British frigate Shannon, in accorlance with intructions that war vessels of belligerents shall not be allowed to leave a neutral port within twenty-four hours of each other. This the British claim to be in accordance with international usage.

Therefore, until proper legislation on the subect, or until orders from higher authority, the In regard to the Mexican question, there are ew and startling developments. We are coolly ient size for proper superintendence. For each of these districts a suitable agent will be apnformed that " the Duke Maximilian, brother of Emperor of Austria, accepts the offer of the pointed to superintend the management of the plantations by the blacks, to enroll and organize hrone of Mexico." We are also informed that the willing blacks into working parties, to see that they are well fed, clad, and paid a proper remuneration for their labor, to take charge of all the armies of France and Spain are to march forward at once, and take possession of the Mexan Capitol." So much for European intervenon. Wonder if she has an eye on the tempting provided by the Government, or raised from the domains of the United States, and the subversion soil, and to perform all other administrative du-ties connected with the plantations that may be of our Republic, with the help of the slavehold-

required by the Government. A code of regula-tions on this subject, as well as a proper division With later intelligence comes the Queen's Speech, which alludes to the death of Prince Albert, the setcapable of thinking and acting judiciously, the tlement of the Trent affair, and other topics. Mr. services of competent instructors will be received BRIGHT is doing his best, in Parliament, in favor of one or more for each district—whose duties will consist in teaching them, both young and neutrality.

Propositions to create a Monarchy over the ruins of the old, the rudiments of civilization and Christianity Inited States. The Herald contains the following ; Our Paris correspondent says that the rebel agents n Paris have stated that the second States will apove of a monarchy in the South, if it attempted with a prospect of success. Mr Slid has been in close consultation with Mr. Ross, one the early commissioners from the South. The Slidell family maintained a pretty strict privacy, so

Agents-one to have a general superintendance ver the administrative or agricultural agents Lord Palmerston's Policy. - LORD PALMERSTON had eclared in Parliament that the distress in the manu-II. The above system is not intended, in an respect, to interfere with the existing order facturing districts could not authorize the breaking respecting the employment of contrabands by the of our blockade staff departments of the army, and by the cotton

The Nashville has forty hours start of the Tuscarora, Mr. Bright on America .- Mr. Bright was present at a banquet given by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce on the 4th instant, and in

the course of a speech said : crease, until the above system gets into work-"There can be no question at this moment which is more worthy the serious attention of all thoughtful people and of the government of this country than the question of the position of Lan-ashire. We have bad, as generally is the case for the practice of that considerate and practical benevolence for which the Northern people have on all great questions, a world of nonsense talked with regard to American affairs. We are told that the blockade is a paper blockade, and totally ineffective, at the same time that we are told it so grievous a calamity, because it is so effective, that it is necessary to break it down. We know that while cotton might be bought in New ras warmly received by both General Sherman Orleans at this moment at eight cents or fourpence a pound; that if it could be put down in Liverpool it would sell readily at Is. or 1s. 2d. with him, in his mission of humanity. The fol-We know also that at the South almost everything they import is selling-if there be anything at all in the country-at five, ten, fifteen ti les its orice; and whatever may be said of a ship escapng the blockade now and then, I believe that it icious speculators, and that the blacks, who ould work them, would necessarily fall into the history of Europe a blockade at one time so effective throughout so long a line of coast But that, of course, is no particular advantage to us who wish to have some of the produce of the outhern states. I mention it only to show that the pretences for interference on that ground are in and foolish. People don't appear to think

that interference means war. that, somehow or other, America has gone to the dogs, and that this country, with its vast fleet, might do anything it likes with it. But suppose s to raise the blacks to a condition that will anybody had asked you in 1850 whether the moment the population of the states that are under the government of Washington is greater than was the population of all the States of the American Union in 1850. More than that, ninetynow, as it did before, to the North, and, therefore, unless men go upon this principle, that a man whom you were very civil to before he met with an accident may be meddled with without dan-ger when he has his arm in a sling-I say that othing can be more ignorant or more foolish than the idea that the United States, as now governed from Washington, are a power that can be tramprovinces in a state of anarchy, such that any one night insult and injure them at pleasure." [Hear, hear.] The honorable gentleman concluded by strongly urging neutrality in the American war. expressing his belief that the interests of Lan eashire at this moment depended absolutely upon a perfect and a friendly neutrality on that part of s country and this government.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Loyal Blacks .- In the Post, we find the following ispatch of Lieut. Ammen. UNITED STATES GUNBOAT SENECA.

PORT ROYAL, S. C. January 21, 1862. Sir: I have the honor to report that about the 5th instant a party of seven, headed by a man amed Magraw, who, I understand, has been a risoner and was released, came to Edisto Island, om the western side, and took some two hundred

bags of cotton, carying it to the main land. As stated in my report of the 8th instant, I have deavored to impress upon the negroes the necessity f obtaining supplies, and for that purpose they have risited the plantation of John Townsend, which lies usual anchorage at North Edisto. On Sunday (19th) two negroes, who went up early and in a I had a letter from one of my commanding officers heavy fog, narrowly escaped being shot or captured holding North Edisto, who reports that he has by a party of soldiers; the number seen was estima-1500 contrabands under his charge, in a very ted at twenty. One of the negroes was shot through his clothing. As soon as the fog cleared away, I in the course of events. thropic mission, and with the assurance that in all your labors here you will have my sympathy and support, I am. Rev. and dear Sir. most took the vessel in position which would enable us to see to the best advantage, and as no signs of life

appeared, did not throw shells. It is understood from negroes that considerable supplies of cotton may still be found on Edisto Island. reconnoissance in force should be made \* \* \* I fearn from the negroes that they have small quantities of cotton hidden in various localities, and small quantities auginned are to be found on nearly all the plantations on Edisto Island, the soldiers not having been there to burn the cotton The Liberal party in England.-Letters receivhouses as they did on the opposite shores, on the arirval of the Pawnee, accompanied by this vessel, Washington, from Messrs. Bright and Cobden, It is understood that supplies of maize are much needthe Duke of Argyle, and other members of the Liberal party, state that unless something is done of several lots that were on Wadneelaw and John's to demonstrate the ability of the Government to Islands having been removed, and think the incurput down the rebellion, and convince the Anti-Slavery party in England that we are in earnest sions mentioned on Edisto are to effect the same object, as well as the removal of the cotton crop

about emancipation, the sympathy of the Liberal element will be lost, and the Southern Confederasupposed to be there. \* It is worthy of note, as indicating the Address. changes in the blacks, that now they express themselves most anxious to obtain arms. The black man who has general superintendence of the colony wished to land his forces in Rockville and drive dispatches by the Asia received by telegraph at the soldiers back, expressing the utmest confidence a well known evangelist has been laboring. Rev Paris, February 2.—The Independence Belge that with about twenty old muskets that they had Corban Curtice the pastor of the Congregational asserts that the southern commissioners have in-formed the English government that, in return for picked up, many of them with flint locks, he would able to effect his object. the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, they

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your as follows: obedient servant, DANIEL AMMEN,
Lieutenant-Commanding Seneca. To Flag-Officer Samuel F. Dupont, commanding

fifty years, abolish the external slave traffic, and emancipate all the blacks born after the recognition S. Atlantic Blockading Squadron. The blacks at Hatteras .- We learn from Hatteras nat loyal blacks from North Carolina helped to man the fleet of Flag-Officer Goldsborough, and to serve may roll on, widening and deepening till it spreads —The official London Gazette contains a letter from Earl Russell to the Admiralty, in which the guns which have sunk Lynch's boats and comnelled the surrender of Roanoke Island. The navy. either of the American belligerents is prohibited although a large proportion of its highest officers are atthough a large proportion of its highest officers are from the Slave States, has not been in the habit of examining a seman's complexion before shipping savior. More than 150 have found the Savior. from using British ports. The port of Nassua and other ports of the Bahama Islands are speciexamining a seaman's complexion before shipping him. "Can you fight?" is the only question. Expeally mentioned. When driven in by stress of weather, provisions may be supplied, but only riance has shown that negroes may be excellent such quantity of coal as may be sufficient to carry naval artillerists, and there is no reason to doubt A letter from Rev. Non , who is now labor the vessel to the nearest port of her own country that they can also load and fire arms on shore. is to be given, and no second supply is to be al--Tribune

lowed to the same ship, in the same port, within a Dr. Cheever in Washington .- Washington, Sunday Feb. 6th .- Dr. Cheever thrilled a vast au- for God, the rest of their lives. We are looking for We wish Earl Russell would explain how this dience to-day in the Representatives Chamber with agrees with the following proposition, in his reply a sermon against the Border State policy, which has so long directed this war .- Tribun

"The general right and duty of a neutral Pow-Important arrests .- Gen. Stone has been arrested er to maintain its own communications, and friendly relations with both belligerents cannot be dison suspicion of treason. The charges brought against him are for misbehavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff, for holding friendly communication Earl Russell to Mr. Seward.—The argument of with the rebels, treacherously suffering the enemy to build a stronghold under his guns, and for treacherous design to expose his force to capture and destruction by the enemy. He will be speedily Courtier of the court of the courtier of

Dr. Ives of the Herald has also been arrested as а вру.

" A Black Man on the war,"-Frederick Douglass has given the citizens of New York his views on the war, in an admirable address.

EXECUTION OF CAPT. GORDON, THE SLAVE-TRADER .- Nathaniel Gordon, the slave-trader, was hanged yesterday in the Tombs. He attempted suicide by taking strychnine, but did not die thus. His execution took place at an earlier hour than it was first set down for, on account of this at tempt, but the arrangements were not otherwise changed.—Tribune of Saturday.

This is the first instance in which the righteous law against kidnapping has been carried into effect, in this country.

Now that the President has refused to release Gordon, the kidnapper, from the halter, let us hope that he will release Gordon the rescuer of the kidnapped, from his imprisonment. Now that slave-trading from Africa is punished

with hanging, let there be enactments for punishing the same crime in the United States, whether committed on land or on water. Let any one tell, if he can, why Capt, Gordon

was any more deserving of the halter, than the kidnappers from whom Rev. Mr. Gordon is charged with having "obstructed" the exercise of their vocation PROF. H. MATTISON, Pastor of St. John's

Methodist Church of this city, has been invited to lecture in Washington on "The American Churches and American Slavery;" and also to take charge of an Independent anti-slavery Methodist Church at the National Capital. Bishop Polk for Emancipation.—General Bish-

Polk has, it is reported, upon apparently good thority, in a recent letter contended strent that the South should, as a military necessity, emancipate all the slaves within her borders.—

Shall we allow the South to be too quick for us? Fremont.—The Washington correspondent of

the Tribune says: In well-informed circles here, it is positively serted that Gen. Fremont has been completely vindicated of all the charges brought against his conduct of the war in Missouri, by the vote of the Joint Committee of Investigation. A highly important command is indicated for him in th

Order of Gen. Halleck .-

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, /

Sr. Louis, Feb. 19 The major general commanding the Department negratulates Flag-officer Foote, Brig. Gen. Gran. and, on the recent brilliant victories on the Ter ssee and Cumberland. The war is not ended repare for new conflicts and new victories,roops are concentrating from every direction We shall soon have an army which will be irresisble! The Union flag must be restored every where, and the enthralled Union men in the South ust be set free. The soldiers and sailors of the reat West are ready and willing to do this. The ne and place have been determined on. Victo-

and glory await the brave! By command of Major-General Halleck, N. H. McLean, Asst.-Adjt. General. This is quite stirring. The order to "set free nthralled Union men." has a fine ring. We hope

Secretary Stanton on Cowardice.- A War Bulcan be demonstrated that there never was in the | letin has been issued by Secretary Stanton, directing Gen. Lander to try Col. Amsanzel, accused f cowardice before the enemy, by drum-head surt martial and to execute him immediately i regiment, as he shall think proper. The Secretary himself, however, is in favor of his execution.

> Death in the President's family.-President Lincoln's youngest son, William, a bright boy of eleven years, died on Thursday, the 20th, of pneumonia.

on, everybody would have said 'No'; but at this Halleck, in view of the recent victories, and the demonstrations of lovalty in Missouri, has remitted the sentence of death, upon the bridge-burners, to imprisonment, in the military prison at nine per cent. of all the maritime wealth and power that then belonged to the Union belongs more of the kind is attempted the first sentence will be carried into effect. Southern debts not to be paid. It will be recol-

ected that when Alexandria fell into the hands of our Federal forces, several of our Northern merchants availed themselves of the opportunity to prosecute investigations concerning their un paid-for goods in that city. They soon ascertained to their satisfaction-or rather to their dissatisfaction-that their Rebel customers were only too ready to avail themselves of the law of the Confederates, forbidding the payment of

orthern debts. Their goods were in plain sight, before their yes, on the shelves of the stores of Alexandria, their unpaid notes in their hands; but of what avail?

Under these circumstances they carried their case to the Provost Judge; and there they might have obtained justice had not a bright idea occurred to "the counsel for defence," and the case was submitted to the President.

For three months and a half the question has been under the grave consideration of that functionary, and now at last we reach the result :-The goods are ordered to be given up to the southern claimants! Given up-and Messrs. Bowen and Holmes, and their fellow merchants within range of our 11-inch gun, from near the may get their money as they can, or go without it. The President seems to think the good graces of the Border State doubtful Unionists of greater value than those of our patriotic Northern Mer-

Gen. GRANT has been promoted to the Major-Ger

The Potomac. There are rumors that the rebel rces are retiring from Centreville to Manassas. and that many regiments from Virginia, Tennes-see, and the two Carolinas had returned home. Return of Prisoners .- Four hundred Union prisoners arrived at Fortress Monroe on Thurs-day, from Richmond. Neither Col. Corcoran, Col. Lee, nor Major Revere, are among them.

Glebration of Washington's birthday. Mr. Lincoln

has come out with a proclamation recommending to the people of the United States " to assemble in their istomary places, for public solemnities, on the 22nd of February instant, and celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country by causing to be read to them his immortal farewel REVIVAL IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. - There has been an extensive revival in progress for two months past at

Sanbornton Bridge, N. H. where Rev. Norris Day Church in that place, under date of Feb, 4th writes Dear Br. Alden. The work of God at this place goes on with power. Signers are converted daily. The work is

remarkably still and solemn, but of great power. There seems to be no abatement of interest, no letting down of the heart. We ask your prayers that it over the state, and the entire country.

The average attendence on the inquiry meetings held every evening is 80 to 100. Not an evening

thanksgiving for what God has done. ing in Laconia N. H., dated Feb. 17, says "last evening we had fifty in the meeting for inquiry, a large share of whom think they have decided to live and expecting a great work in this place before we

precious to their souls. Our souls are filled with

close this effort." THE TEST OF LOVE .- It is a great practical principle in the religious life, that a state of suf-fering furnishes the test of live. When God is pleased to bestow his favors upon us, when his blessings are repeated every hour, how can we

### family Miscellany.

Where's the home of Wisdom, where

For the Principia. THE HOME OF WISDOM.

Where, her bright and mild retreat! Tell me, sages, is it there, At the shrine 'round which ye meet? Tell me, Philosophic minds, Ye who scan the fields of space: Are ye those who wisdom find Do ve know her dwelling place? Ye, who light poetic fire, At the Muse's favored shrine. Can ve meet this strong desire. Tell me where's this gem divine Friends of freedom, friends of man, Legislators, in your halls, Tell, oh tell me, if ve can; Does she dwell within your walls? Men of science, -men of wit, Have ye found the precious gem Does she deign with you to sit Or do ve her voice contemn Men of business,-men of pleasure, Chasing phantoms day by day, Know ye not of such a treasure? Do I hear ve answer-nav? Wearied with the endless round. Wisdom, precious to obtain. Sure I am, it can't be found, Where I've sought, -'tis all in vain Let me turn to realms more bright, Ask the Ruler of the skies, Walking in the fields of light: Lo! I raise to Him mine eyes. Hark! He speaks with voice of love; Wandering child, look up to me : Raise thy mind and heart above. And true Wisdom thou shalt see Here, at my right hand, behold, Wisdom's home, and Wisdom's Lord; Treasures that can ne'er be told Millions, glad, this truth record. Come to me with humble mind. In the name of Christ, my Son, Visdom's home thou then shalt find, Wisdom's ways thou then shalt run Rich in Wisdom's wealth and peace, For the world thou'lt sigh no more, When the storms of life are o'er."

#### "IT IS MORE BLESSED."

Give ! as the morning that flows out of heaven ; Give! as the waves when their channel is riven : Give! as the free air and sunshine is given : Lavishly, utterly, joyfully give. Not the waste drops of thy cup overflowing. Not the faint sparks of thy hearth ever glowing

Not a nale bud from the June roses blowing: Give, as he gave thee, who gave thee to live. Pour out thy love, like the rush of a river Wasting its waters, for ever and ever, Through the burnt sands that reward not the giver

Silent or songful, thou nearest the sea. Scatter thy life, as the summer shower pouring! What if no bird through the pearl-rain is soaring? What if no flower looks upwards adoring? Look to the life that was lavished for thee. So the wild wind strews its perfumed caresses,

Bitter the wave that its soft pinion presses, Never it ceaseth to whisper and sing. What if the hard heart give thorns for thy roses? What if on rocks thy tired bosom reposes? Sweetest is music with minor-keyed closes, Fairest the vines that on ruins will clins

Almost the day of thy giving is over: Ere from the grass dies the bee haunted clover, Thou wilt have vanished from friend and from lover What shall thy longing avail in the grave? Give as the heart gives, whose fetters are breaking Life, love, and hope all thy dreams and thy waking Soon heaven's river thy soul-fever slaking Thou shalt know God, and the gift that he gave

#### For the Principia.

He is gone :- he who stood like a rock, and beacon light for God and humanity. The light is extinguished; the rock is removed-and the waves of time sweep over and bury it in the blest oblivion of God's eternal love and purpose He sleeps :- he who resisted, manfully, th tide of error, amid all the rush of worldliness, the temptations of wealth, the cares of business the harassments of trade, the manifold vanities and vexations of life. He sleeps, but Death does not hold him-God has but called him-Hear en claims its own!

less, and he who had no helper, weep in their humble houses, for the hand that fed them i another friend like him

He sleeps ;- and the slave on the distant plan tation knows not what an intercessor at the throne of grace he has lost: may not know till he meets him in glory, how in an evil time, before a perverse and sinful generation, he plead and the right, is hushed in silence and the grave, lingering only in the hearts and consciences of men, till they give account thereof at the latter

He sleeps; and there is mourning in an humble church of God-for its main pillar is taken away,-the strong staff, the beautiful rod is removed, and on what shall they lean?

He sleeps ;--and the pastor weeps one who heart was kuit unto his, like a brother's; who through all the long weary day of battle, stayed up his hands, and bade him faint not, till his sun went down, and he departed.

All will miss him,-the good man, place was never vacant at morning or evening prayer; at church and at Sabbath school, still, even with his white hairs, -- faithful unto death We will linger and listen, but he will come not again, his voice will no more be heard.

we would willingly hear no more-but when shall the good man's voice cease to be missed? That voice that was music to the weary and faint-hearted, that was love and comfort and healing to all God's children, that made the widow's heart to sing for joy-that step that was gladness in the houses of the desolate! Ah -never-never--while those who knew him live will he cease to be mourned! He on whom so much depended, so many enterprises for good, so many hopes for the future,-he in whose large heart all the sick and sorrowing found room,-he is taken away; the strong staff is broken. Yet is he taken from the evil to come :his heart shielded, his head covered from all coming sorrow. In the dear bosom of his love. God has hidden him, because he was His own, and we were no longer worthy of him. He is taken, and we are left, not knowing what shall come upon the earth. He sleeps, yet scarce would love waken him. He sleeps in Jesus!-The glories of heaven have burst upon his raptured vision. Saints have welcomed him. Angels attend him. He sees the love of the Father smiling in the face of the Son, as He sits upon the throne of His glory, and bids him come unto Him, saying, "I was an hungered and ye fed me, I was athirst and ve gave me drink, naked and ve clothed me, sick and in prison and ve came unto me, in bonds and ne loosed me! Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord !"

For the Principia.

Friends are to the soul what sunshine and gentle dews, and warm spring showers are to the flowers. O, what a world of buds, and leaves, and roses, How much of pure, exalted love, of noble purpose, of unselfish devotion may true friendship develop! How much of strength, of confidence, of reliance parlor with black hair cloth chairs and sofa, and does it impart! Yet how little do we realize a melodeon; also of tearing away the porch and this! How little do we understand, when strong | building a veranda. However, things do pretty

and joyful, and happy, in the midst of a circle of well as they are. Such is Mrs. Dr. Smith. Now warm friends, whence all our courage and hope is drawn! We do not think, from day to day, from hour to hour, of the all-pervading atmosphere which surrounds us, which we inhale, by which we live so almost unconsciously; yet how soon should we smother, and stifle, and die, were that atmosphere withdrawn. So with the heart ;-should its atmosphere of warm human sympathies be withdrawn, should it find itself surrounded by the cold, hard, selfish, grasping, how long would it take for its living, quivering, bursting buds-its ardent affections, and holy aspirations-to freeze, and wither, and die?

In many, many guises does this blessed angel of friendship come to us, as many as we have friends. A different nook in our heart does each one fill; a different demand does each satisfy. Each develops some part of our nature otherwise barren and desolate. One sympathises with us in a mood which another could not understand. and to the other we give thoughts which belong to her alone. By some magnetism of mind each draws out in us that part of ourselves with which she sympathises. Instinctively we find some common platform. One we meet on the plane of practical life. We are "very intimate," perfectly confidential, so far as matters of fact are concerned. We impart to each other every event concerning onr outward life, yet the life within is as a sealed fountain. With another we philosophise, argue, speculate, discuss politics and reforms. To the magic touch of another all that is poetic in our nature responds, as the primrose opens to the soft kisses of the summer twilight One class of thoughts and feelings we instinctively carry to one friend for discussion or for sympathy; another, to another. We would shrink from disclosing the part of our nature to one friend which belongs to the other. For each realm of thought or feeling we crave a friend. Each plant in the flower garden of the human soul needs the genial atmosphere of love and sym pathy, to grow, and bud, and blossom. What a smothered, pent-up, crushed-out feeling there is, when that atmosphere is denied-as if there were a struggle for life, against surrounding elements as if the buds, longing to burst into blossoms, had suddenly been frozen by an unkindly blast!

Friends are a necessity to the soul's expansion Without them we become morbid and unnatural perchance hard and bitter. There is ever a struggle for sympathy. If we cannot obtain it on a high plane we are too prone to stoop for it to a lower, and so crush our better feelings, our nobler aspirations

If we are suddenly thrown, by force of circumstances, into a situation of where we are isolated from our fellow-beings, we seek companionship in books; make intimate bosom friends of spirits of the past ages. The Philosophers, the Poets, the Reformers, all great, noble souls that history gives us, become dear friends; we love them, live with them, dream of them, hold imaginary converse with them, feel their glorious thoughts and noble deeds inspiring us; call them our own.

We read in the histories of nuns and monks strange accounts of converse with the saints whos holy lives and religious exercises were subjects of their daily meditation. It was not all a fiction with them. In their strange, unnatural, secluded life, so uncontrollable had become their craving for companionship and sympathy that they imag. ined their patron saint, the friend of their dreams, the embodiment of their highest ideal, the re sponse to their longings, as actually appearing to them, to soothe and cheer with words of encouragement and love. Sad, sad tales are these, tell-

Many souls live secluded behind the convent walls of a calm, matter-of-fact exterior. They have acquaintances, whom they meet, pass, ex change greeting with every day : but among the crowd around them, no soul-friends. Those they meet only in their library. But in the great eternity, when we shall see each other as we are, and know each other truly, shall friendship become perfected, glorified!

In this whole world full of all kinds of people in all stages and conditions of human life, throbs there one heart that does not or has not at withdrawn, and to God alone they can look for some period, cherished, away down in its depths. all covered up, some precious little romance dearer, more beautiful, to it than all the Helen, Sappho, or Juliette stories the past hands down to us? Did you ever think of that as you walked along Broadway? Didn't you ever long to look right through one of those dark faces, or light for him, his brother in bonds. He sleeps, and faces, pleasure faces, or business faces, cross faces the voice that was raised unfailingly for truth or smiling faces, young faces or old faces, merry faces or careworn faces way down, down, into the heart, and see the picture it cherished? When you go to take tea with some good, sober, elderly ouple, very plain and matter of fact, who call each other "father" and "mother," and talk about the weather and crops, or making gingerbread and doing up preserves, don't you wonder wheth er they ever felt like us young folks, and ever had their little "affairs" and romances? I suppose they must have had, else how did they come to be married? Yes! no doubt these divers kinds of couples we see in the world, ugly ones, and handome ones, tall and short, fat and thin, solemn and jolly, good natured and ill natured, fashionable and plain, have at one period in their lives, felt a stirring up of this mysterious something in the heart, about which all the geniuses of past ages have spent themselves in philosophizing or writing verses; and after all is'nt it as great to feel it, as if one could make rhymes and say pretty things The vain babblings of the worldly and selfish about it? And, if it is, is'nt Bridget, who sat up with her beau last evening, as much of a heroine as Juliette?

But I must stop this train of reflections in diately or I shall get switched off the track! I was only going to propose that we take up one of these everyday matrons at random, for the purpose of tracing back her history and looking over

her little romance. Now there is Mrs. Dr. Smith, at whose house we went to Society when I was in the country! She is a dear, nice, good lady as ever you sawkeeps the Dr. in clean shirts and whole stockings, always goes to Society and prayer meeting, watches when anybody is sick, superintends Caroline's wardrobe, and "makes the boys behave." She is a plain looking lady of over forty, with light complexion, blue eves, and hair of the usual negative brown, combed plainly down over her forehead ; wears a dark calico every day, a brown merino Sundays, and Society days, and a black silk on very extra occasions. The Dr's is one of the first families, among the farmers of these regions, and they "live" as well as any of themtheir worldly possessions consisting of several acres of ground, and a large, handsome white house with a knocker on the front door. Inside the house is the very picture of neatness. The kitchen is kept in perfect order, the floor and pine table vieing with each other in purity. The sitting room, with its rag carpet, its stuffed barrel easy chair, its lounge covered with furniture calico, and its round workstand, is the coziest looking place imaginable; and the parlor, with its cane bottom chairs, its table of books and "likenesses," and its vases of flowers on the mantlepiece, is unimpeachable. Even the porch over the front door, and the long gravel walk to the and violets are shut up in every human heart, gate, have an air of kindly hospitality. The proawaiting only the warm, genial sunshine of affec- ject is in contemplation of remodeling somewhat tion, to bloom in all their beauty and fragrance! when Caroline is a few years older: moving the sitting room things into the kitchen, the parlor furniture into the sitting room, and furnishing the

let us go back some twenty-five years or so.

It was winter school in the good "Society" of M----. The little brown school house was all alive with merry voices, for know ye that " winter school" in the country is of a very superior grade, since the older portion of the rising generation devote time at this season to the claims of intellect. Young gentlemen and ladies in their teens parse, do sums, and carry on flirtations in

quite an edifying manner. In view of this latter, choosing seats is an important and exciting process. An aisle separates the boy's from the girl's side, but those young ladies who sit on the left hand, and those young gentlemen who choose the right of the inside rows, have ample opportunity for assisting each other in their lessons; so it not unfrequently happens that they pair off opposite to each other according to their affinities.

Lizzie Burton held possession of the most eligible position, the left side of the chimney seat, upon the desk of which was erected her pyramid of books, with atlas and slate for base, and testament or apex. This same chimney seat was regarded as most desirable for several reasons: 1st, it was furthest back, and the oldest and most advanced pupils always occupled the back seats: 2nd, there was a window near it, which commanded a fine prospect: 3rd, it formed a corner into which the occupants might lean when weary, and where she could enjoy more privacy and seclusion than in any other seat. Moreover it was novel to peep around the chimney to her companion on the other side. As Lizzie Burton occupied the chimney-seat of the young lady's side it followed, o ourse, that Charles Smith's station was ditto of the gentleman's row. And now that the school bell has rung we will take a closer yiew of them Lizzie is a tall girl of sixteen, with a freckled face, blue eyes, high forehead, hair in braids at the side of her face, a large, decidedly expressive mouth, altogether quite plain and undeveloped. She is however considered "smart," being one of the best of scholars and wittiest of girls. Squire Burton's folks were one of the "first families." owning several hundred acres of land. They lived nearly a mile from the school house, in a very large red house, with a stone wall around it, a row of trees in front, a fruit orchard on one side. a wild ledge of rocks on the other, and a wood behind. Lizzie was the oldest of a large family of children, and consequently a sensible, practical girl. Charles is a youth of nineteen, and looks much as farmer boys of that age usually look; as if there were raw material within which might sometime be worked up into a man. The Smith's lived in a brown house near the school: Charles sister Susan is Lizzie's intimate, whom she goe to stay all night with when it snows too hard for her to go home, as it frequently does. Lizzie beng exceedingly fond of mathematics is in the habit of copying off her sums on Charles' slate. and explaining them to him at recess; and Charles in turn, assists her in grammar, and looks out difficult places on the maps; and both write poetry in their reading books and pass over to ach other. Of course they have their little

Charles had progressed for two years. But all this is nearly at an end, for our friend Charles is soon to make a bolder stroke in life. The term, the last term at home, is near its close, the future. He is going to teach, summers : and go to the College in H\_\_\_\_ winters Ves : he will go through College and study a profession, and then \_\_\_\_. Well, he didnt say what then, but he looked at Lizzie, and Lizzie did'nt look at him, and perhaps they both saw a brightly colto each other! Lizzie wished she could go away o school, O, so much! But then mother's health was so poor she could not possibly leave homeshe must stay, and see to things! Charles agreed to write long letters and tell her everything, and she gained from him a promise to let her have his books as fast as he could finish them, that she might study at home. So the months passed. distant city, deep in the mysteries of Latin grammar, spheres and triangles, found Lizzie at ome and engrossed in the very different employment of pumpkin cutting, lard frying and

narrels occasionally, when they don't speak to

ach other, but they always end in Lizzie keeping

er head down on the desk all the afternoon, and

harles coming over to her after school, to ask

Charles made a flying visit home in the spring before he went to teach his school on Long Is land, and brought Lizzie his Geometry, Trigonometry, Philosophy, and Latin Grammar; also a handsome volume of Poetry, for a present. He moreover took the opportunity to hold certain consultations on subjects suitable to moonlight

All through the summer, and the following win ter, Lizzie persevered in stealing one hour, at east from the twenty-four, for study and reading and proud and happy was she when she wrote Charles that she had mastered her last problem, and was pretty sure that she understood the Philosophy. What a new world they had opened o her, and how much she had to say to him about them! It was strange that this winter she found so much more to write than he : his letters were becoming quite short, probably because he had so many studies on hand-and yet he did not say as much about them as he used to. What

Again came the season for Charles' annual visit. nd with it the young gentleman. Could it be Charles, with that moustache, and that air of lignified politeness? Evidently he had "seen society" during the past winter. Lizzie greeted him with a feeling of chilling disappointment. He brought her his books as usual, and they chatted in quite a free, friendly manner, yet Lizzie felt that an icy barrier was between them. Were he a common acquaintance she would have laughed at him, teazed him, got into a "regular gale" with him, and broken the crust of conventionalism beyond all hope of restoration. But something in her prevented her from doing this

with him. "You have never considered our friendship in the light of-of anything more than friendship, have you, Lizzie?" He asked abruptly, as they passed under the old butternut tree, their old trysting-place of long ago. "That is, there was never any definite 'engagement,' on anything of that sort, you know."

" Why-no." "I am glad to hear you say so; I feared-well -people view things differently, sometimes. But I am glad you viewed it as I do. I shall feel free to tell you about a certain young lady in H-"Ah! ha! indeed, Mr Charles, I think you'd better! Come sit down here on this log and give

me an account of her attractions and virtues Come!" said Lizzie gaily, seating herself, and looking up to him with a merry laugh. Of course Charles, notwithstanding his benev olent feelings, was a wee bit chagrined at Lizzie's easy, careless manner, and revenged himself by

enthusiastic praises of his divinity. "Such a fairy little sprite all in a flutter of flow ers and curls and every thing beautiful, pure red and white skin, black sparkling eyes-and O, her music and dancing!

"Delightful! And what next?" "What next? Why, what more would you

"Why, you hav'nt entered the regions of the invisible, yet! What of mind and heart?" "O, as to that-in wit, she's a match for any fellow, as for heart, 'pon my word she never held

still long enough forme to see whether she had I treatment he would receive at home; and overone or not!" And so this wa Charlie's girl-beautiful, and could play and ance. Would she make him happy, Lizzie ased herself, as she lay awake

that night. Coud she understand and sympa-

thise with him a she could? For herself, fc her own future, the beautiful pictures had alfaded and in their places she saw only the cold, ead, ashen grey of real life. The angel of Lovewith blue eyes, and golden locks, and rosy blus, had faded, and in its place stood a pale, stern gure, with hard inflexible feature whose name vas Duty. Lizzie considered her self a very plin prosaic, practical character, and yet she had away down, beneath it all, wealth of hiden feelings, which she had hardly acknowledge, even to herself, and of which none of her ciends had ever dreamed. She did not sigh an write poetry, and grow pale and melancholy put went around the house, singing laughing an chatting, getting breakfast, skimming milk, nd making brown bread and pies. Moreover, se went with Eben Palmer, and Philip Steplens, and the young gallants of that region generally, to singing schools, sleigh-rides, and quilting parties, and was the life of the whole compay. Indeed so marked, became the attentions of one of those gentleman, that Susan Smith wrote to her brother Charles that she really believe that Lizzie was "engaged" to Eben Palmer; and Charles, when he read it, sighed and said "too hd! now Lizzie might have made

Kate Wsters, now is it true? have you a ally given hat Charlie Smith the mitten?"

some thing, she had only had advantages!"

"Of come I have! What of that?" "Why, you provoking little witch, you're to ad! Ther you've been flirting with him these wo or three years, off and on, and kept him in a state bordering on distraction!"

Did'st I though? It was perfect fun, I tell ou! You ought to have seen how green he was when he first came here! He walked right straight into the trap, without my taking the least pains in the world for him." She said, dancing before the nirror.

But everylody thought you seemed to like him: after a while. Kate! Like him? Ha! ha! thats two funny! Think

my being a country doctor's wife, all my life! ove and pills! Bah!" Well, and hew hid he take it?"

"Take it? O the mitten? Well, quite graceully, to do him justice. Played the hero, very leverly; pocketed his wrath with no little dig ity ; walked off and has nt been near here, since. Not a whine nor a whimper. I confess his manly air was really quite taking. I've half a mind to call him back," she said, pausing reflectively, with a half-formed curl twined on her finger. "Supposing le should'nt wish to play the

me over again?" "Humph! Bit I think I've wasted powder nough on him. Now I'm going to try for high

After the excitement was over, and the wound d pride a little healed. Charles found that his neart had suffered far less than he supposed ndeed that his heart had hardly been concerne what the matter is, and say a great deal more in in the matter at all. He had been dazzled be a low tone, and finally in carrying her slate and witched, infatuated-he had not loved. And so dinner basket home for her. Thus Lizzie and with that wise view of the case, he betook him self with tenewed zeal to his studies

> At twenty-five, Charles had completed his course of study, and now he is going home again for a visit. We see him now a man,-no longer in inexperienced unlevelaned have but a m

And our Lizzie is now a woman of twenty-tw Not much changed, many of her friends would tell von : oalv a little more quiet, and thoughtful. and womanly. But one who could read her soul history in her face would find beauty there of a ored picture of the "then," but didn't mention it higher nature than those possess whom the

Kind reader, you guess the rest! It is a sin ple story. Charles and Lizzie renew acquaintanceship, friendshp, love. And now that w have again introduced them to each, other we will oblige them by leaving them to themselve since we all have known, or will know how young gentleman and lady are wont to procee Lizzie Burton dul became Mrs. Dr. Smith, and in process of time settled down into an excellen sensable matron. I don't know what she would say now to all this LAVINIA G.

> For the Principia. LITTLE JOHNNY.

"There goes little Johnny Stebbins! now let's give him a good snewballing!"

"That's so! Halla Johnny, where did you get the pattern of your jacket? Now run, you little ragamuffin, if you con't want to get hit! Can't run 'cause you are ame and got that big jug to carry? Well, stant there and snivel then!"

"Cold are you? vell we will see how warm a ew snowballs will nake you. Old Parsons said, n class, there was leat in snow; we will prove it! Just imagine, ny fine fellow you are in Secessia, and see how good a few Northern bullets will feel! Want to ge home 'cause your mother's sick, and your fatherll lick you if you den't burry with that jug ?"

"We'll lighten yot of that load! Don't kick my young friend; 'you are weak and I am strong,' as the piece we read in school to-day said! There you'll never have that jug to carry again. Why don't you thank a fellow for his kindness to you Come now, off with you, and limp home as fast as you can, you poor, little, whimpering coward!"

flog him within an inch of his life when he gets home. It was almost too bad to break his jug! Only think if we were poor like him!" said George West, who was really a kind-hearted boy; as they turned to go home. "As I never expect to be in his place I don't

"Poor, little fellow, I suppose his father will

think I shall worrs about it. By George, wasn't it fun though, to see what a frightened look he gave when Jim broke his jug !" "Well it's mean bisiness any way; and for my part I am thoroughly ashamed of myself and you

too. It makes my heart ache to think of that poor little fellow's going tome." "Why, really, Mr. West, you are getting quite ntimental! You had better go home and read poetry, or crochet your grandmother a shawl."

"Thank you for your advice, I think I shall act upon it. Good night!" " What a fool that George West is! By th way, Jim, are you going down to Hinman's to

night? Maurice is to be there and there'll be

the heavy, stiffing sobs which would keep com-

ing. He thought of his father who was more

like a demon than a man; of the savage, brutal

"I mean to be there, if I can slip away without the Governor's mowledge. He is awful strict, lately, I can tell you. Shouldn't be surprised if he suspected something wrong."

"I shall go, any way, though I suppose the old lady will shed a few tears in the seclusion of her private apartment, over the waywardness of her asked his mother. eldest and only :- but we must "sow our wild oats "you know !-How it snows! well, here we are, at the corner! Be there by seven if you can."

Poor little Johnny, standing by the corner, lame, forlorn, tired, and hungry! No happy "How much did you pay him for them?" home to go to; no happy memories in the past nothing in little Johnny's history but cold, and want, and wretchedness, and suffering. Slowly and wearily his lame feet plodded on, toward the "How much did they cost, Peter, do you sup low,brown hovel he called "home;" only stopping " If be bought them, they must have cost him to brush away the tears, gathering fast, with the back of his little rough hand, and to choke down

got them all fair."

"So now you have got a dollar's worth of marbles for nothing, for which you never paid one come with fear, he sat down on the cold snow. cent!" said his mother, slowly and with emphasis-Then came thoughts of his dying mother. Oh, John, who was an honest boy, looked at her as there was one bright spot in Johnny's dark life, if he did not fully comprehend the extent of her he had a mother! She had often told him of the kind Father in Heaven who cares for us all, meaning "Mr. Lowly," continued his mother, " is a gamand who would soon take her home. How she bler, and he wins other people's money in the prayed and begged that Johnny might go too. same way. He plays 'upon the square,' he says." ould she leave her poor, lame boy alone? As the truth flashed upon John that he was Johnny thought of all, as he sat there; and claspgambler, he burst into tears and asked his mother what he must do. After showing him how

ing his hands together said, "Dear Savior let us ome home-mother and I-we are cold, and hungry and tired, and want to rest in Jesus' little evils expanded into greater, and how por sons were tempted to cheat and defraud, when rms!" And the dear Savior heard him, and so there was a prospect to make anything by it, she did the angels. Sweet peace came over Johnny's told him to return all Peter's marbles and the roubled soul. The soft murmuring of the snow ulled him to sleep; the angels folded their white go and ask God to forgive him. Peter seemed very thankful to get his marble vings closely around him, and carried him safeback. John left, whistling a merry tune, which y home, to Heaven. And with golden crowns seemed just like he was saying. "Johnny ain" and harps in their hands, little Johnny and his nother walk the pearly streets of the New Jerugoing to be a gambler." alem, in robes made white through much suffer

The papers next morning, gave an account of a boy found frozen on the highway. He had a pauper's funeral, and was forgotten by all. No! In George West's heart it sank deep, and had its effect in making him the good and noble man that he is.

The other boys have long since passed from emembrance : one was killed in a drunken quar rel, and one died in a felon's cell. They sowed heir "wild oats" and reaped them too. Boys there are Johnnys every where; poor, suffering wretched Johnnys, in the street, and in the schools. Be kind to them, for you know what our Savior says: "Take heed that ye despise not any of these little ones; for I say unto you, that in her ven their angels do always behold the face of my Eather which is in heaven.

YOUNG LADIES & ASTRONOMY The study of astronomy is of about as much

se to a young lady, as a knowledge of cookery s to a hen.—Brooklyn Times. Thank you, sir! We would like to know whether you also propound the theory that the study of Natural Philosophy is of about as much use to a young gentleman, as a knowledge of book-keeping is to a turkey-gobbler. Of course, it wouldn't make the slightest difference to you, if a young lady shouldn't chance to know whether the earth was square or round, if the moon was made of green cheese,

or whether the sun revolved around our globe, provided she could make first-rate buck-wheat cakes and gingerbread! That is quite evident. -but for us girls, we're not sure that we should admire a gentleman who knew nothing outside his Day-book and Ledger, more than one of further intelligence. But "tastes differ!"

#### From the Congregationalist. LAME PHILIP,

Mine is a simple story and true. Fresh page n the history of this brave and patient life are waiting daily under the eye of Him, who, when anon the earth, told of the beggar that died and was carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom. was carried by the angels into Abraham's boson.
Lame Philip is at this moment wending his slow and tedious way through the streets of Brooklyn, supported by a crutch upon the one side and a cane upon the other, with his basket of tapes and pins hanging by a leathern strap about his neck.

There is nothing wenderful in the tale he tells, and he only asks you pleadingly to buy "just a bit of something, because it is the only way he has of helping to support his mother and seven the solution of the market kind of valuable knowledge.

The who knowledge.

Impossibilities like vicious dogs, fly before him who is not afraid of them.

Tay it.—Coa

has of helping to support his mother and seven Gilt frames, chandeliers, &c., rubbed lightly over Manna tones. They are clear and pleasant, even when he continues his touching story as follows: " It is a sad thing to be lame for life, and I am only seventeen and the oldest. Father has gone to the war, and we don't hear from him any more. Mother troubles about it, and you see she can't

do much but to take care of the little ones. So it comes upon me, and things have gone contrary ever since I got lame. I was knocked off the horse cars, accidentally, in Boston, and broke my leg in two places-so I had to be carried to the ospital, and didn't get but \$25 from the railroad ompany-not much compared with being lame all my life." he added, with a brave smile. " And hen we came here to live, and this is all I can

asked.

"Oh-no-no-but then it is no use to fret You see nobody knows me here, and some people will shut their doors right in my face; but then that is the way of the world, and I soon know those houses, and don't go to them again. But oh, the Beacon Street ladies were so kind to me" -and here his face lighted and his eyes filled. You see " he continued earnestly "I used to do errands for Mrs - before I got lame, and when I was carried to the hospital, she came to see ne every day, and always brought me some kind of nourishment or other. She was a very kind lady. Then after I was well I had a stand on Winter Street, and the rich ladies knew me and would buy of me.

Would that those rich ladies-would that Mrs. could have seen lame Philip's face as he told this portion of his story. Such a tender and eloquent ribute to the ladies of Beacon Street-a tribute hat touched the very bearts of the angels, and entered the ear of the blessed Lord. God renember those who out of their abundance cast ino His treasury-who give much beside " the cup of cold water." God bless those ladies of Beacon Street, in lame Philip's name.

And so this poor boy trudges in his weary but patient way. Even his crutches strike the pavement with a cheerful sound, and we would do well to live by his maxim: "Things will go contrary, but it's no use to fret." Oh, there are many lame Philips. Now and then in the march. we jostle up rudely against some humble life, and shake out of it a history so full of patient pathos, that we are won to tears. There is much brave and wonderful fighting, and they are not all men that handle the weapons. Women and very little children sometimes lead the van, but the battle goes hard and is never won, until the scarred and anxious faces grow placid at last, under the welcome hand of Death.

But then, oh, ye struggling ones, the "last shall be first." The evil things are passed away; the victory is won, and you shall sit down with Him who preached the Gospel to the poor .- G--y.

### PLAYING FOR KEEPS.

We are told that this story is real, as children say. There are a great many little boys who are in the habit of playing for keeps. We hope they will not only read this story, but that they will resolve never to take this their first lesson in gambling: "See, mother, what a lot of marbles I've got!

said John. "I want you to make me a great big bag to put them in." "Why, where did you get so many, my son?"

" I won them from Pete Jones. See, I got his glass toy, too. I loaned him one of mine to play with, while he put that in the ring. Isn't it pret-

"Pay him! Nothing. Heand I played for 'keeps' and I was the best player, and won all

HOUSE FOR SALE. about a dollar." for a small family. A very small payment in cash will be required and the belance can remain on mortgage if required. Further particulars can be obtained at this office.—339 Pearl Street. " And you got them for nothing?" "I played 'upon the square,' and Pete said I

HOUSE FOR SALE.

In a pleasant village in New Hampshire, a house barn, wood-house and about an acre of land, will be sold very cheap to settle an estate. For further particulars nquire of the Publisher of the Principia, 339 Pearl

#### PRICES CURRENT.

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gambler, he burst into tears and asked his moth-		_
er what he must do. After showing him how		Orinoco22 6 - 221 SanJuan20 6 - 22
er what he must do:	Pearl, 1st sort., 6.25 @	Savannia, etc., -146 62-154
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sons were tempted to cheat and defraud, when	CANDLES-Dury : 4c. pt lb.	Marandah,ox,etc-19 @ - 29
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told him to return all Peter's marbles and then	Adam'tine, City -16 (a) - 20	Dry South 6e-
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THIS HAND NEVER STRUCK ME.	Guayaquil in bd 18 @ - 18 %	
We recently heard the following most touching	Para, in bond., @	1861 16 0 5 0
We recently heard the formand His hady was	St. Dom'o, in bd &	Hors-
incident. A little boy had died. His body was	COFFEE-	Ox. P. A. & H. G.
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and out in a distance, seemed	Baltin Benie	
be laid away in the lone, cold grave.	Brazil19 @- 22	INDIGG_
His afflicted mother and bereaved little sister	Lagnayra2014@ - 22 Maracaibo23 @ - 25	Bengal, P. 162 uu o. 7
went in to look at the sweet face of the precious	8t. Dom'o, cash.—193466—20	Martine and the last of the la
went in to look at the sweet lace of the pro-		Maniel

sleeper, for his face was beautiful even in death. As they stood gazing upon the form of one so cherished and beloved, the little girl asked to take his hand. The mother at first did not think it best, but as her child repeated the request, and seemed very anxious about it, she took the cold, DOMESTIC GOODS ... bloodless hand of her sleeping boy and placed it

The dear child looked at it a moment, caressed it fondly, and then looked up to her mother through the tears of affection and love and said What could be more touching and lovely?

Young readers, have you always been so gentle to your brothers and sisters, that were you to die, such a tribute as this could be paid to your memory? Could a brother or sister take your hand, were it cold, and say, This hand never struck What an elevation to our grief when we are

Mother, this little hand never struck me!"

in the hand of his weeping sister.

called to part with friends, to be able to remember only words and actions of mutual kindness and love. How bitter must be the sorrow, and how scalding the tears of remorse, of an unkind child, as he looks upon the cold form, or stands at the grave of a brother or sister, a father or mother, toward whom he had manifested unkindness. Let us all remember whatsoever we sow, in this respect, that we shall also reap - Well Spring. To DESTROY COCKROACHES .- The following

is said to be effectual: These vermin are easily destroyed, simply by cutting up green eucumbers by night, and, placing them about where roaches ommit depredations. What is cut from the cucumbers in preparing them for the table answers the purpose well, and three applications will deroy all the roaches in the house. Remove the peeling in the morning and renew them at night.

He who knows his ignorance is the possessor of

with coal oil will not be disturbed by flies. The fool has one advantage over an educated man-he is always contented with himself.

He has not lost all, who has the future left to

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GOD'S WAY OF CRUSHING THE REBELL A sermon by Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D.D., preached in he Church of the Puritans, Sept. 29, 1861, from Isaiah

'Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the ands of wickedness, and to let the oppressed go free and that ye breakevery yoke?" A limited supply of this able discourse, in tract

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